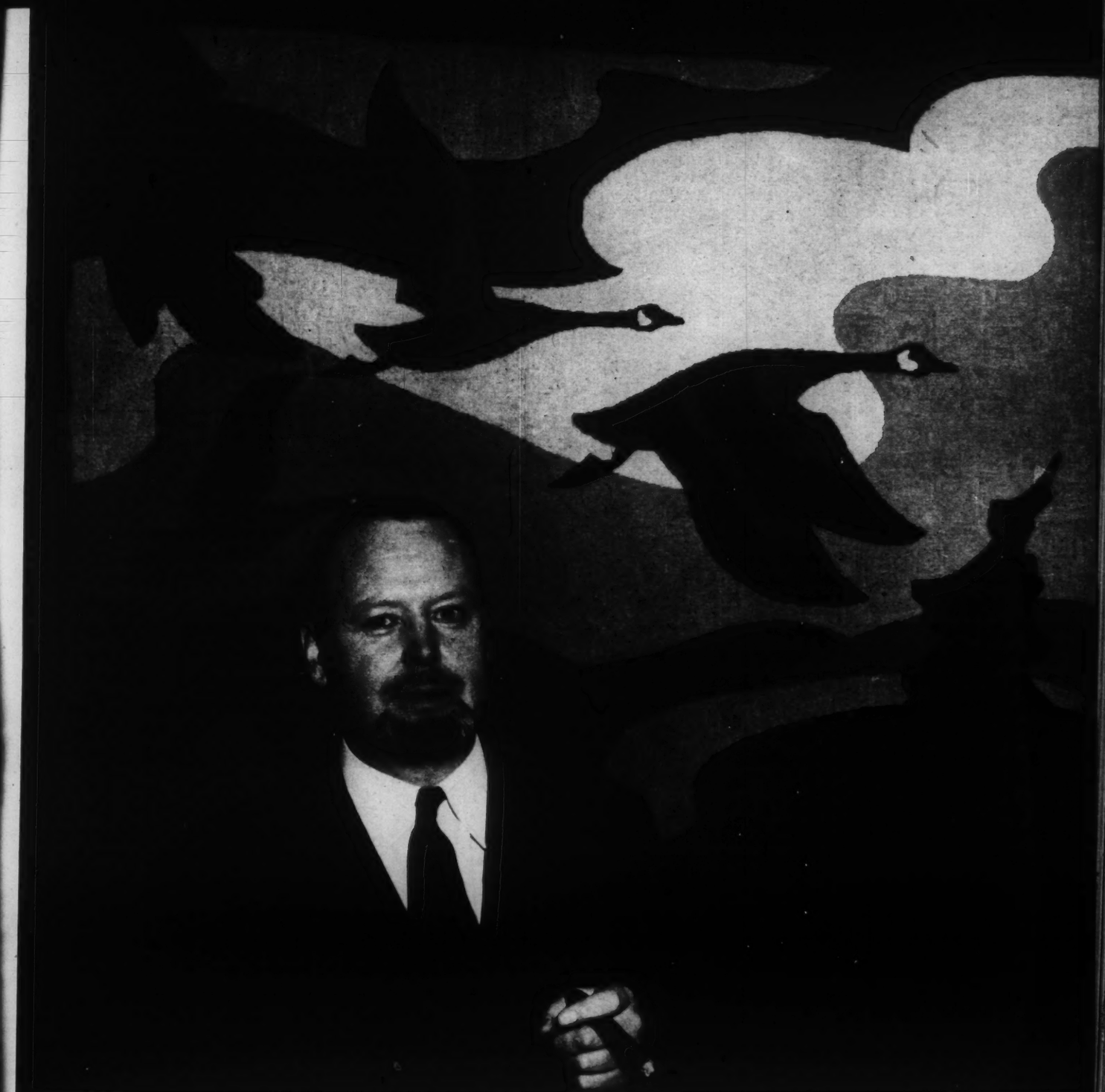
SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

Are Controls Inevitable?

Can British Industry Do the Job?

JANUARY 9, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 14



SALES APPEAL—EYE APPEAL: *Thor Hansen of B-A.* *See Page 18.*

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See Here, Mr. Christian Dior

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66 No. 14 Whole No. 3010

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Toronto's skyline is richer by one hump since the new British-American building was erected this year. A magnificent structure, all glass and angles, the building's top five floors house the main offices of the British-American Oil Co. In spite of its name B-A is an all-Canadian company and to signify this, staff artist **Thor Hansen** was given the task of decorating the offices and halls with Canadian motifs. Mr. Hansen has all but completed the monster task of creating designs and commissioning artists, sculptors and metal-workers to carry them out. Scores of "Canadian touches" (such as the Canada goose tapestry on cover) derived from our folk-art and combined in wood, metal and stone make the new building a masterpiece of fusion of industry and art. See Page 18.—*Photo by Walter Buck.*

Coming Up: "Let me explain why I keep away from Ottawa, and I always will." So writes Roger Lemelin, one of Canada's leading novelists ("The Plouffe Family," "The Town Below") in one of the frankest and most brilliant bits of satire we have run in a long time. "What's the next boost for Defence?" asks Michael Barkway . . . SN takes a look at McMaster University, just completing 21 years in Hamilton, Ont. . . . Will TV be a boon or a menace to your family? . . . What does Big Business think about the prospects of future controls?

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Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Royden M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

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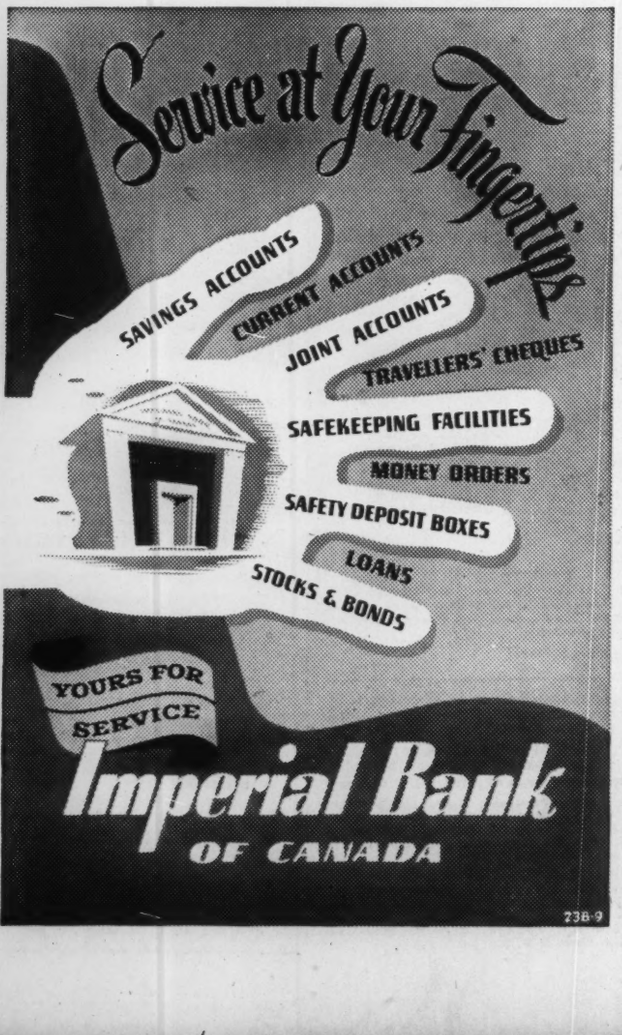

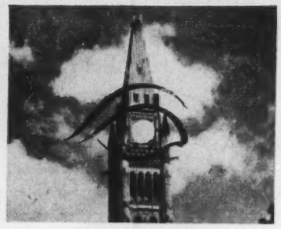

OTTAWA VIEW

WANTED: SKILLED MEN

AS THE Cabinet considered speeding up the defence effort, it was faced with this problem: How could the limited supply of skilled labor be spread round? In spite of renewed talk about compulsory service, there was no indication that the Cabinet was giving it consideration. **PM St. Laurent** has been criticized by such extremist Quebec organs as *Le Devoir* for not having a sufficiently deep-rooted abhorrence of conscription *on principle*. On principle, he is neither for it nor against it. But he certainly will not go for it until the need is absolutely clear and the machinery of compulsory service likely to be effective. There is no sign that the Government believes that time has yet arrived. The present problem is not just how to get more men into the forces, but how to distribute the skilled manpower between the forces themselves.

—CP

PM ST. LAURENT

All the services are crying for skilled tradesmen; so is industry. Firms with defence contracts are suffering along with other manufacturers from the shortage of tool and die makers, machinists, welders and moulders. Aircraft factories badly need more metal-workers. They are considering training schemes or immigration or any other possible remedy for the shortage. Even semi-skilled men with experience in the metal-working trades are in great demand (*see Page 34*).

The servicemen, also, require new skills to deal with the increasingly complex modern weapons. A jet-engine, for example, is as delicate as and more complex than a watch: the air force mechanics who maintain it require as delicate a touch as a watchmaker. The same sort of thing is true of guns, predictors and electronic equipment in the other services.

LIMITS OF EXPANSION

UNOFFICIAL discussions have concentrated on the total size of the armed forces which might be reached by voluntary enlistment. There has been speculation whether the present ceiling of 69,000 men could be increased to 80,000, 90,000 or 100,000. The Government has been more concerned to decide how far it is possible to expand all three services without their robbing each other of the needed specialists. If, for example, the Army is given another new brigade, will it take up all the tradesmen without which the RCAF cannot form new squadrons? The RCAF already begrudges the Army the radio technicians who are training with the Special Force at Fort Lewis.

In line with the NATO principle of "balanced forces," the Government is certainly tempted to concentrate the Canadian effort on certain lines. The obvious choice would be the air force.

The RCAF's present predicament would be eased if the Government would authorize the recruiting of women. As our early-warning radar system is developed they will become essential to look after operations rooms and do other duties which they did so successfully in the last war. A decision to re-form the RCAF (WD) is almost inevitable.

PREPARING ESTIMATES

THIS MONTH **R. B. Bryce**, Assistant Deputy Minister in the Department of Finance, is working out final details of the estimates for 1951-52 with other Government departments. The Cabinet has already agreed to the curtailment of some services as economy measures. But no minister is happy at the idea that his department's services should be reduced, unless the axe hits others too. Reductions are accepted, therefore, on the principle that they should be distributed round the departments. This, obviously, leaves plenty of room for argument. Any cases which the Treasury Board staff cannot solve will have to come up to Finance Minister **Abbott** on his return, or to the full Cabinet after PM **St. Laurent** gets back from London and Paris.

CHANGING TRADE

THE 1950 pattern of Canadian trade changed almost out of recognition from previous years. The final figures, available later in the month, will probably show a small deficit on commodity trade during the year. Before the war our favorable balance averaged something like $200 million a year, and the average in our favor in 1946-49 was nearly $350 million. Reduction in this balance would have been serious when we were having trouble with our foreign exchange reserves in the postwar years. This year the effect on reserves is not causing anxiety: the reserves are at present extremely healthy.

The change is very marked in the official attitude to U.S. defence orders. Up to June the great anxiety was to get the U.S. to buy some of its defence requirements here. Now it is expected that the U.S. will turn to Canadian capacity increasingly as its own factories get fully booked up. But no one is in any great hurry to get U.S. orders which will take up more scarce materials and increase shortages.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Times Call for Stout Hearts

THESE are exacting days for commentators. World events of the most momentous nature are being shaped. "We are living simultaneously through a war and a revolution," a correspondent wrote to the *London Times* on December 28, 1939; and with only slight modification the assertion remains true. The curse of the commentator is superficiality. There are spectacular events of a military and political nature which are known, in their broad outlines at least. But this is only a portion of the iceberg.

There are imponderables in the realm of economic power: there are vast scientific secrets hidden in the laboratories: there are the intangible social and spiritual forces governing the attitude and behavior of hundreds of millions of people.

Most of these do not appear and are not taken into account by the headline writer and the radio columnist. The great forward strides in mass communication in the past half century have created psychological conditions for which the average man has not been prepared, and have turned loose evils of propaganda and sensation.

There is the gravest danger of hysteria and panic among the masses unless a greater sense of perspective is maintained. The reactions in North America to the events of the four-week period from November 25 to Christmas Day, 1950, would make a rare study for some future student of mass psychology.

Spiritual Resources

Now is the time when deep abiding spiritual resources are invaluable. There is an eloquent passage in one of the essays of William James which seems to me to say something to the present era:

"The turbulent billows of the fretful surface leave the deep parts of the ocean undisturbed, and to him who has a hold on vaster and more permanent realities the hourly vicissitudes of his personal destiny seem relatively insignificant things. The really religious person is accordingly unshakable and full of equanimity, and calmly ready for any duty that the day may bring forth."

The Canadian who looks forward into 1951 might find it instructive to glance back at the astonishing oscillations in the "climate" of the headlines since June 25. How many times since then have we been on the eve of great triumphs or on the slippery edge of disaster? It is difficult to maintain any sense of calm resolution when we are made to believe that the world is on the threshold of everlasting peace, and a few weeks later the grim prospect of world devastation and slavery is as vividly pictured.

I sometimes wonder if we do not enjoy frightening ourselves nearly to death. Certainly for the sober and realistic observer there is much cause for concern about the trend world events have been taking; but there is surely no salvation in abandonment to waves of superficial panic and defeatism. One of the many benefits of reading history is that one acquires a sense of perspective. "News is never either as good or as bad as it seems when you first hear it," was the maxim of a great soldier in World War I. Events are almost always far more complex than they seem: victories have their costs, and defeats their compensations. The fluid dynamic nature of international developments should convince us of the need of cultivating an appropriately fluid and dynamic approach toward events.

Virtues and Techniques

In this twilight zone, which may darken into world war, or may brighten into a reasonably stable armed peace, new virtues and techniques have to be learned. We are familiar with the arts of peace, and in the past 36 years have learned much of the arts of war. But how to live in something between the two is another matter.

Of the many problems facing Parliament and the Cabinet in the coming 12 months this must take a prominent place. A stock-taking of our military, economic, scientific and social resources now, as compared with the autumn of 1939, say, might give us some assurance that if the worst comes, we would not fail to give a good account of ourselves. Until it becomes clear that war is again inevitable, the great test of our policies is the extent to which we can keep ourselves militarily strong without sapping our economy of the elements of expansion and stout growth. This may be a long haul, and timing is of the essence.

Crises like those of the past six months seem to bring out violent extremes, when a resolute avoidance in extremes is really wanted.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Changing Times

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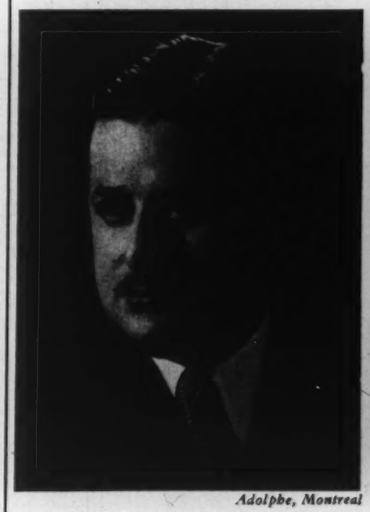

Adolphe, Montreal

A. Piché

Rice, Montreal

J. P. Gledhill

Following the annual meeting of Dominion Foils (Canada) Limited, Mr. J. Edouard Simard, President, announced the appointment of Mr. André Piché as Executive Vice-President and Managing Director. Mr. J. P. Gledhill is appointed Vice-President in Charge of Sales.

Mr. Piché was formerly Managing Director and Mr. J. P. Gledhill General Sales Manager. Mr. Simard stated these appointments are in keeping with the substantial programme of expansion under way at Dominion Foils (Canada) Limited.

The Board of Directors comprises the following group: J. Edouard Simard, President; R. A. C. Henry, Vice-President; M. Piché, Secretary-Treasurer; Luger Simard; Arthur Simard; M. A. Thomson; H. Clement; D. K. Baldwin; A. Piché.

LETTERS

Picking a Winner

IN YOUR ISSUE of Dec. 12 you had an excellent picture of Churchill raising his hat while broadcasting. Please, please, do not tell me that the caption underneath "He Picks a Winner" was just a coincidence. Surely you couldn't resist taking a rise out of an overseas writer who contributes to a Canadian magazine [not SATURDAY NIGHT]. This writer backed the appeasement policy of Chamberlain and ridiculed Churchill. He wrote in one of his epistles to the Canadians that he (Churchill) "couldn't pick a winner in a one-horse stable." This same writer now fawns on his new leader.

Sidney, BC. J. J. WHITE

Polo-Playing Churchill

IN DEC. 12 issue of SN there is a paragraph about Mr. Churchill as a sportsman, in which you say that he was "by no means a high class polo player." According to Mr. Churchill's autobiography, he played No. 1 at polo for his Regimental Team while he was in India. His regiment won the major Polo Cup played for in India, and, in the final match for the Cup, Mr. Churchill hit three goals, although playing with a dislocated shoulder!

Victoria, BC H. C. HOLMES
Major (Retired) Irish Guards

Red China and Korea

MICHAEL BARKWAY'S article on the Korean crisis (SN, Dec. 19) undoubtedly gives a clear picture of the present attitude of the Government of Canada, but is this quite realistic? Mr. Barkway makes it clear that Ottawa accepts the theory that, had the United Nations forces stopped at the 38th Parallel, the Chinese Communists would not have intervened. Is there any real basis for this belief? I have not found, in any statement from Peking or Moscow, or in the many extracts from the Soviet press which I have read, the slightest suggestion that this was Communist policy. The same language has always been used concerning military operations below and above this line. The entire United Nations' intervention has been quite consistently described as imperialist aggression.

As far as any record of Chinese Communist activity has become available, it records preparations to intervene from the opening of Korean campaign, and seems to show that the Communist armies entered the fight as soon as they were suitably deployed and an opportunity was presented by General MacArthur's apparently unwise tactics in the latter stages of his advance northward.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG

Red Ball Brewery, Saint John

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(Above) Hop Storage Room which Frigidaire forced air evaporators maintain at a constant temperature of 34°F.

(Right) Bottling Room, just recently equipped with Frigidaire forced air refrigeration. Photograph was taken before removal of obsolete system piping.

(Left) Vat Room contains fourteen 300-gallon vats and is kept at 35°F.

(Below) Section of the Red Ball Brewery Fermenting Room.

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Lawren Harris, well-known Canadian painter, has been elected to the Senate of the University of BC following the recent death of Dr. A. B. Schinbein.

Dr. R. E. Foerster and **Mrs. J. H. Creighton** have been named Senate representatives on the UBC's Board of Governors.

AWARDS

Nominated for the Canadian Drama Award: **Gratien ("Fridolin") Gélinas,** Montreal; **Frank Holroyd,** Saskatoon; **Michael Meiklejohn,** Ottawa; **Charles Rittenhouse,** Montreal; **Robert Jarman,** Winnipeg. The announcement was made in Victoria, BC, by Sir Robert Holland, Chairman of the CDA Governing Committee.

RETIREMENTS

George McDonald, Regina teacher for over 30 years and Superintendent of Regina Public Schools since 1937.

DEATHS

Frank Wilkinson, KC, 51, an authority on admiralty law in Ontario and one of the leaders of the Admiralty Bar of Canada; in Toronto.

D. A. Evans, 65, Director and former Vice-president of the Powell River Company, paper manufacturers; at Powell River, BC.

Miss Edith C. Rayside, CBE, 78, formerly of Montreal, first Matron-in-Chief, in 1917, of the Canadian Army Nursing Service; at Lancaster, Ont.

James H. Bushnell, 83, Vancouver surveyor well-known for his work in BC and Alaska; in Vancouver General Hospital.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 14 January 9, 1951

Opinion Too Mutable

THE extreme mutability of public opinion in a democracy is probably the most dangerous of its weaknesses—and they are several—in regard to its relations with other nations. That mutability is the chief reason why other nations cannot rely on a strongly democratic country — one in which public opinion has an immediate and determining effect upon policy—to maintain a steady and comprehensible line in its policies towards its friends and enemies.

In international relations it is less dangerous to go on following a mistaken line of policy, or a line which looks as if it might have been mistaken because it has not produced all the desired results, than it is to be continually shifting from one line to another. The present reaction in United States opinion, from cheery interventionism as exemplified in the Korean adventure (it is surely permissible to assume that the UN would not have undertaken the Korean adventure without the strongest assurances from the United States that it was thoroughly in line with American policy) to a despairing contemplation of withdrawal within the Western Hemisphere, is the most serious blow that could have been administered to the solidarity of the Western powers. It has not yet, it is true, found much expression in overt action, and the change of opinion may, with the aid of brilliant and devoted leadership (the possible source of which is a trifle hard to detect), be checked before it has gone so far as to necessitate overt action; but the change of opinion itself is too visible and too alarming to produce no breach in the carefully built structure of mutual confidence to which the Atlantic Pact and Marshall Aid were designed to contribute. The present tendency of American opinion might, if it continues unchecked, produce something compared with which Munich was a mere trifle.

Canada's Responsibility

THE responsibility of Canada in this situation is tremendous. Canada, alone of the powers of the Western Hemisphere, has associations with other countries which make it impossible for her to contemplate an isolationist policy for the Americas as compatible with her honor or her interest. We cannot, obviously, impose upon the United States a policy which the people of that nation are unwilling to accept; but we can exercise an immense influence upon their opinions both by our argument and still more by our example. It is possible that in the matter of example we have not been doing quite all that we might.

If our opinions are to have weight at Washington it is vital that they shall be backed by ample evidence of the seriousness of our intentions. The fact that the United States is a wealthier nation per capita than Canada does not justify us in seeking to escape with a smaller proportional share of manpower effort. Our stake in the world crisis is just as great as that of the United States; we have no right to claim shelter behind the defences of another nation merely because it is wealthier than we.

Who Is My Neighbor?

THE Hoover and anti-Acheson policies which are being so strenuously advocated in the United States appear to have had a rather sympathetic reception in the French-language press of Canada. We wonder whether the point has been made sufficiently clear to that part of our population which once sent a regiment of Zouaves to the support of the Papacy, and which still cherishes the memory of that expedition as one of its chief glories, that the Hoover policy involves turning over not only France but also Italy to the un-

PASSING SHOW

THE Hope Report proposes to forbid homework for the great majority of children. Just in time for the arrival of television.

And now the policy of "Peace in our time" gives place to that of "Peace in our hemisphere".

Anyhow that was a nice Christmas present that Mr. Hoover sent to Mr. Stalin.

As we understand it, auto drivers can now be blood-tested, but must be warned that whatever their blood says may be used against them.

When, we wonder, will the "all-time high" of the cost of living be a real all-time high, instead of being merely the preliminary to a new all-time high next month?

Fortunately it is possible for an Ontarian to be educated without having read the Hope Report on Education.

How often can a nation be "liberated" and still survive?

The only safe prediction we have seen about 1951 is that it will contain 365 days, and that on several of them there will be bad news.

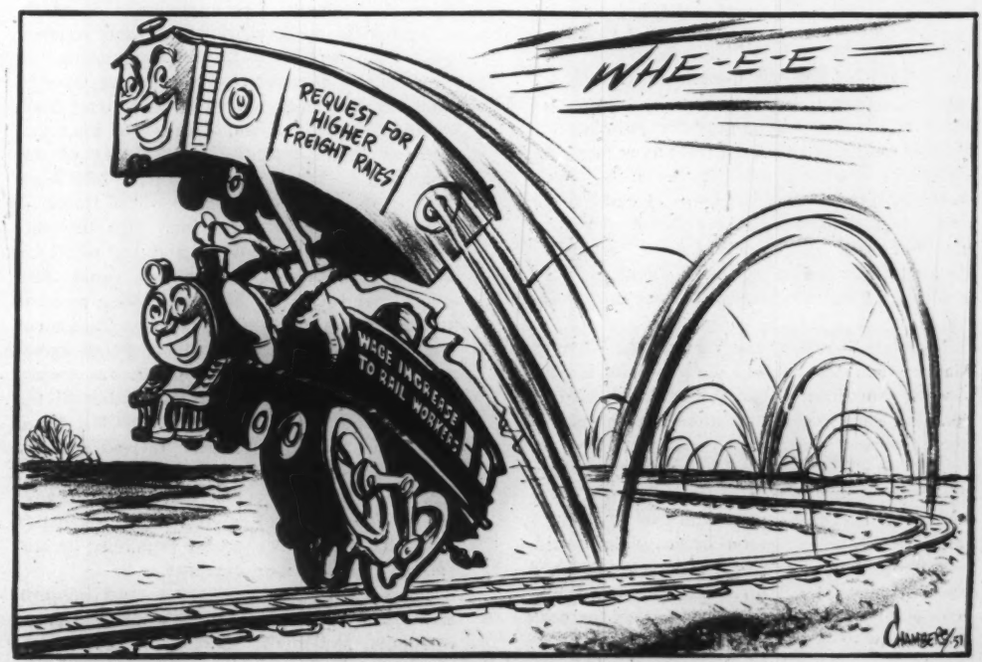
Labor is demanding price ceilings, and in a hurry, before the increased cost of wages gets added to present prices.

We always had faith in the Hope Report, and now we are trying to have charity for it.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* tells us that the bagpipes were introduced to Europe by Nero. As he was already in our bad books for burning Christians this news makes little difference in our estimation of him.

Canadians who have travelled in England report that there is a scone of stone in every railway restaurant.

Lucy says that she has written all her thank-you letters except the six for which she can't tell which present came from which giver.



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impeded advance of the Russian armies. It implies an attitude of complete disinterestedness on the part of all North and South America in what may happen in the Mediterranean. It means the withdrawal of both economic and military aid from every country on the east side of Atlantic, just as much as from every country on the farther shores of the Pacific, and the leaving of all those nations — densely over-populated and impoverished by successive generations of strife—to the free hand of Joseph Stalin and his hordes, well armed with the pillage of the Roman Catholic institutions in every country which they have so far overrun.

Rome is a long way from Rimouski, it is true, and what has happened to the clergy of Czechoslovakia may not seem likely to happen to the clergy of Quebec. But this is now a very small world, and there is need for brothers in the spirit to be also brothers in arms. An isolationism that sees no man as an enemy until he attacks one's own land is a shortsighted policy in the age of the atom bomb and the jet plane. There is an ancient answer to the question Who is my neighbor? and it is truer today than ever before.

Women and Medicine

WE RATHER suspected that there would be dissension about the claim of Professor D. C. Masters, noted in a review of his book on Bishop's University the other day, that Bishop's was "the first university in Canada to admit women to its medical school", the date given being 1891 by formal resolution, or 1889 if the admission of one woman registrant without official sanction be accepted as criterion. Our attention has been drawn to the Calendar of the Medical Faculty of Queen's, which states that "In 1880 co-education was extended to the medical course, and in 1883 a separate Women's Medical College was opened and affiliated with Queen's".

The debate is purely historical, since the medical school of Bishop's was transferred from that university and amalgamated with McGill's around the turn of the century, and the women's college at Queen's was closed in 1894, leaving women with no access to medical education at Kingston until 1943, when they were "again" admitted to the Faculty of Medicine.

America Waking Up

SCIENTIFIC knowledge progresses at such an appalling rate that there is real need for a periodic survey of the effects of its progress upon the situation of the human race. Such a survey must obviously be made by scientists possessing much more than a mere specialist's knowledge of a single department. A most judicious selection of writers has been made by Bruce Bliven for "Twentieth Century Unlimited" (Longmans Green, $4.25), a survey of development at the century's midpoint.

There are 16 articles ranging from the Atom to Manners and Morals, and the viewpoint is consistently American. ("The United States needs a good five-cent ideology far more than is needs a good five-cent cigar," says one writer. Does it? Is a cheap mass-produced ideology likely to be a good one?) But there is a new and surprising realization that this continent is part of a much larger world and has responsibilities to that world.

Two of the most important articles are on Food and Population. Dr. Warren S. Thompson, a very high authority, urges "understanding of the need for control of population growth" and assumes contraception as a moral imperative. He aims "to prevent the increase in production arising from the application of science from being absorbed largely, if not wholly, by an increase in population." Only thus "can decent living levels be attained throughout the major portion of the world."

This is the current American dogma. It seems to involve an assumption that military power will continue to rest with the rich (per capita) nations rather than with the more populous ones, an assumption which needs investigating in the light of Japan's achievements in 1941. If the rich nations were united among themselves the case might be clearer.

—Ashley & Crippen

FOR MENTAL *Health Clinics*: *Dr. Phillips.*

The House of Commons

THE Canadian Government Series of the University of Toronto Press has reached its fourth volume with Norman Ward's "The Canadian House of Commons: Representation" ($5), which well maintains the level of the previous volumes under Prof. McGregor Dawson's editorship. It opens with a discussion of the various theories about "representation," from Burke's "trust from Providence" doctrine and Cole's "No man can represent another" to the recall theory of the Progressives. Mr. Ward might have laid more stress on the fact that a member of the House of Commons has more information than his constituents can possibly possess, and can hardly be justified in always placing himself under their orders; but when Mr. Mackenzie King asserted the right of a constituency to send to Parliament a man "tied, manacled or bound" by an agreement to resign when called on he was merely denying that such an agreement invalidated the election, and we do not know why Mr. Ward should say that this argument "revived a theory which had been dead for several hundred years." The agreement is of course quite unenforceable, for the one method of enforcement, a resignation signed in advance, is expressly prohibited by law, and we trust will long continue to be so.

There appears to have been a great improvement since 1870 in the public attitude on electoral corruption and in the handling of controverted election cases—in which corruption is usually the cause of the controversy. Gerrymandering is apparently less vicious than in the early redistributions. It may also be questioned whether the methods of the Wartime Elections Act of 1917 could possibly, in any conditions, be repeated in the second half of the century. Mr. Ward's only word in justification of them is that "the Government did well to guarantee its own return."

Only six pages are devoted to what might well be the subject of a whole book, namely the disparity between urban and rural representation. The defence of this disparity on the ground of difficulty in canvassing in large areas becomes less valid with every year of the spread of radio and the diminution of the local candidate's personal importance: and if any party with a large working-class following ever succeeds in getting into power it will assuredly follow New Zealand's example and give the cities a fairer number of seats. Mr. Ward thinks this disparity is among the "major anomalies" of our parliamentary system and a cause of much "unnecessary irritation" which a reasonable formula would remove.

Mental Health Clinics

THE need for a much improved and extended system of diagnosis and treatment for mentally disturbed persons is pointed up in this country every month or so by some tragedy which could have been avoided if such treatment had been available for some such person whose illness impels him to a violent deed. Only a couple of weeks ago a Toronto policeman suffered what is likely to be severe permanent injury from a gun in the hands of a mentally irresponsible youth who should never have been permitted to possess such an instrument, but whose family was in no position to restrain him.

The Health Minister for Ontario, Dr. McKinnon Phillips, has been working hard and effectually for the provision of mental health centres at numerous points throughout the Province. The great argument in favor of this policy is that many cases which ultimately have to be institutionalized could be saved by early diagnosis and treatment by competent experts. Such experts cannot possibly be supplied in any but the largest centres except at the public expense, for very few of those who need their services can pay them any fees. From the standpoint of the public interest, however, we think the expenditure will prove entirely justifiable.

Housing and Living

IT IS reported that there has been in the last few years a considerable decrease in drunkenness among the people of Great Britain; and this improvement is generally ascribed to the betterment of their living standards. Since there has been a considerable betterment of living standards among the people of Canada also, and it has not been accompanied by any perceptible improvement in the matter of drunkenness, there is room here for some inquiry.

It occurs to us that there is one notable difference between the betterment of living standards in Great Britain and that which has taken place among our own people. In England and Scotland there has been a large amount of public housing, and much of the worst house accommodation of the first quarter of the century has been replaced by quite decent accommodations. It seems possible that this has more to do with the improvement in the matter of drinking than the other forms of increased comfort or luxury which have been more customary in Canada. The Canadian wage-earner shows his bettered position mainly by his motor-car, his clothes and his television set

or expensive radio. The British wage-earner (whose living accommodations on the average were shockingly inferior to those of his Canadian cousin a generation ago) has been enabled to improve them very substantially, largely as a result of municipal and government enterprise. It is possible that better living habits are encouraged more by good housing than by any other kind of improvement in the lot of the general body of the population. If so, it is not surprising that Canada's living habits have not notably improved in the last few years.

This Condensed Age

"THERE isn't a book written that couldn't be condensed into two hours," observes an American gentleman who is about to market a new slow-playing record which will run one hour with each side, and will give you a reduced version of any well-known work of literature by reciting it to you, so that all you have to do is sit and listen.

There is nothing wrong about the statement, and nothing wrong about the project of records that will recite full-length novels, epics and tragedies in the time it takes two sides to finish their revolutions.

All that is wrong is the current American and Canadian idea that when you have heard two sides of such a record you have gotten all that is to be gotten out of the book. That is the abysmal error of our generation—a generation that has enormously multiplied the per capita supply of everything except time, and consequently has not nearly enough time to consume all the things that are offered for its consumption.

Certainly the Odyssey can be condensed into two hours. So can ordinary atmospheric air be condensed into a vastly smaller space than it occupies in a state of freedom. But you cannot breathe the condensed air, and you cannot experience the poetry, the excitement, the "lift" of the Odyssey in a two-hour version.

This continent will shortly be full of people who have listened to, or slept through a two-hour recording of a condensed Odyssey, or "Vanity Fair," or "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," and who think they have read those great works of the human imagination. They will actually know less than a man who has handled lovingly the binding and scrutinized the title-page of a good edition; he at least knows that somebody reverenced the original work sufficiently to feel that it should be presented worthily, honestly and respectfully—not in the barbaric travesty of a "condensed version."

On Accidents

("One-third of all accidents occur in the kitchen."—*Safety Bulletin.*)

STATISTICS *reveal, to those willing to read them,*
Conditions incredibly shocking.
Our accident-toll is the horrible subject
On which I am presently talking.
The newspapers teem with hair-raising examples
Of accidents, read but unheeded.
(One-third of the total occur in the kitchen,
Where extra precautions are needed.)

Before it's too late, and we're listed as victims,
Let's come to our senses, and own up
Until we're persistently prudent and careful
We cannot lay claim to be grown up.
Our lives are bedevilled with too many accidents:
Let us use care, and defeat them.
(One-third of the total occur in the kitchen,
And Man is expected to eat them.)

J.E.P.

"Hope Report" Is Not a Report

It Is a Statement of Disagreements and a Good Proof That Ontario Is a Very Hard Province to Govern

by B. K. Sandwell

THE HOPE Report is not a report, it is a statement of disagreements. If anybody needed evidence that Ontario is a hard Province to govern, here it is. The Hope Commission was Ontario in little, with almost every shade of opinion represented—except that fortunately rather large body of opinion which does not greatly care whether more or fewer children are transferred from Roman Catholic to secular schools provided only that all Ontario children get a decent education.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

That body of opinion, of course, is used to not being represented. It consists of the people who want good government more than they want Conservative government or Liberal government or even CCF government, but who never get a chance to vote for anybody but a Liberal or a Conservative or now and again a CCF-er. It consists of the people who made no representations to the Hope Commission, leaving that task to be done by people who feel strongly and excitedly about education, and especially about how secular or how Roman Catholic it can be made to be. But also it consists of the people who will probably in the long run decide what the Province is to do about the clash between the secular-school people and the Roman-school people, and may decide it nicely.

For the Commission did nothing to decide it. It merely reported that there are more secular-school people than Roman-school people in Ontario, which we knew already. Its disagreeing sections then reported what each of them wanted to get and how it proposed to get it in the matter of the relations between the Roman and the secular schools.

Aim of Majority

What the majority section wants is to get rid of all separate tax-supported education for Roman Catholics beyond the age of approximately twelve. Education in Separate Schools, with taxing powers, is to cease, according to the majority report, at the end of the sixth grade. At the present time the elementary schools, for which the minority has the right to tax itself and to withdraw itself from taxation for the majority institution, extend to the eighth grade, and in many places extend even further, into the high school grades. In general effect, therefore, the proposal is to remove the right of the minority to teach children in its own schools by its own taxation between the ages of twelve and fourteen or even older. These years are transferred to a new type of institution, intermediate between the elementary school and the present high school, and that intermediate school will not be financed by taxes on property, and will therefore not be subject to the right of the taxpayer to elect which system, secular or Roman, he will support.

It is for the purpose of securing for their children a sound Catholic upbringing that the Roman Catholics of Ontario are willing, in the face of considerable economic and financial difficulties, to support their own schools at what is usually a much higher tax rate, and with what is often a less efficient educational operation, than would be the case if they supported and patronized the secular schools. If the Roman Catholics could be persuaded to believe that this sound Catholic upbringing could be attained between the ages of twelve and fourteen by children attending the secular schools and relying upon private religious instruction, the majority proposal would be an admirable one. Unfortunately a large majority of Ontario Catholics do not believe, and could not be induced to believe, anything of the kind. They are convinced that in these still formative years the whole circumambient atmosphere around the child needs to be Roman Catholic—not merely the atmosphere of home and church, but also that of school. They are bound therefore to regard the sixth-grade limit as a serious truncation of their claims to Separate School education.

So far as these claims amount to a constitutional right, they rest upon a clause in the British North America Act, which, as is almost inevitable with any clause defining constitutional rights, is susceptible of varying interpretations. To be within the powers of the Ontario Legislature—or rather to be beyond the reach of the Dominion's power to enact "remedial legislation"—the proposed scheme must not "prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union." Only an expert can say—and experts may differ—whether the maintenance of Separate Schools covering the seventh and eighth grades is a right or privilege enjoyed "by law" by Catholics in Ontario at the Union. I have not yet seen the whole half-million words of the Hope Report, and they may include a good argument on this point.

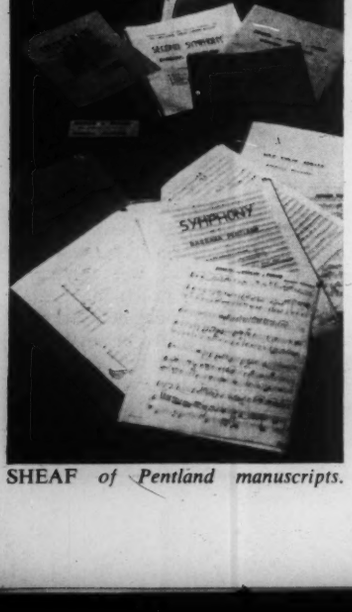
Strict Interpretation

But even if a good constitutional argument can be made that Catholics in Ontario have no right by law to Separate Schools above the sixth grade, and in spite of the obvious increase in economy and efficiency to be expected from their abolition, I should still question the wisdom of abolishing them, as indeed of any other strict interpretation of Section 93 of the BNA Act. Owing to the great changes that have taken place in almost a century in education, taxation and public finance, the process of strict interpretation of the section can be so used as practically to strangle the whole Separate School system in many parts of the Province. Demands for such interpretation, obviously looking to such a result, were made by the leaders of numerous Protestant bodies who appeared before the Commission. That strict interpretation has not been so used is largely due to the moderation and farsightedness of leading members of the Legislature in all political parties, and still more to the good sense of successive Ministers and Deputy Ministers of the Department of Education.

I feel pretty sure that this moderation and good sense will prevent the Hope proposals from ever being brought before the Legislature in a Government measure. The Legislature and the Government are responsible to the people of Ontario, including that large section which was unrepresented in the Commission and which made no submissions to it, but which is concerned that so far as possible minorities in Canada, of whatever kind, shall feel themselves secure not alone by virtue of the words of the constitutional law, but also by virtue of the goodwill and tolerance of majorities.

—Photos by Robert Steiner

IDEAS ON A KEYBOARD



SHEAF *of Pentland manuscripts.*

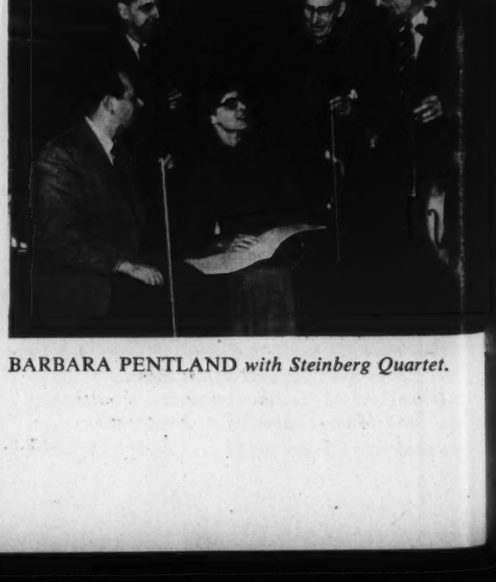
A COMPOSER at the age of nine, Barbara Pentland is now recognized as one of Canada's top exponents of modern technique . . . her "Studies in Line" being, perhaps, the best known. It is made up of four piano movements to represent — some think, rather ambitiously—the contour and emotional effect of a graph, circle, straight line and zig-zag. "Studies" was recorded last year.

Her "Holiday Suite" for chamber orchestra and a sparkling string version have been heard on CBC . . . as has "Colony Music," commissioned by Forest Hill Village Community Centre, Toronto. In fact, she's done commissioned works for CBC, for organists Gordon Jeffery and Ernest White to be performed in London, Ont., and for the Music League of Vancouver Junior Symphony Orchestra.

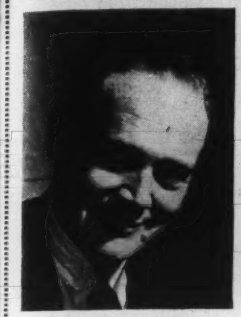
Two Pentland compositions are available in sheet music (BMI Canada) . . . "Studies in Line" and "Vista" for violin and piano.

BORN IN WINNIPEG, she was bent on being a composer and nothing else would do. In 1936 she won a fellowship in composition at the Juilliard Graduate School of Music, NY; graduated three years later. In 1943 she joined the faculty of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto. Since September, 1949, she has been in the Department of Music, University of British Columbia.

Teaching and composing may be a *modus vivendi*, but for Barbara Pentland composition remains the prime objective. And for that all interested in our cultural future may be thankful.



BARBARA PENTLAND *with Steinberg Quartet.*

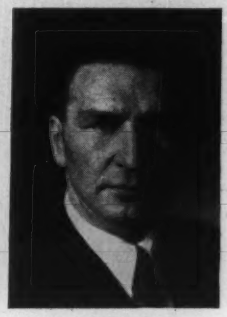


MACKENZIE

Must build a department to meet unknown difficulties with, as yet, undetermined policies.

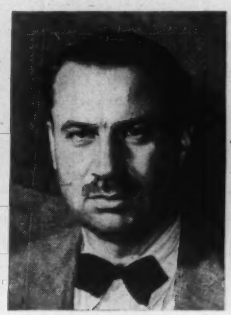
JOHNSON

Defence Construction Consultant for CCC guides a program that may run to $100 million.



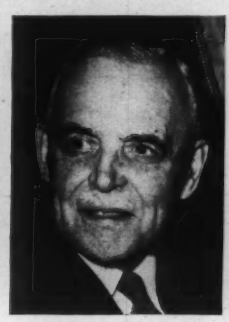
HARRIS

Reflecting hopes to avoid controls, his title is Director — not Controller — of Steel.



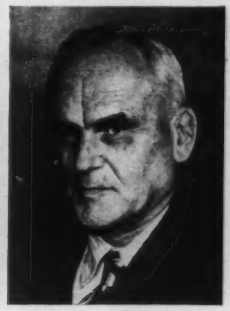
BULL

Assistant Deputy Trade & Commerce Minister will bear burden of commodity allocation.



ST. LAURENT

Because of U.S. economic influence, Washington decisions will affect Canadian policy.



—Capital Press

HOWE

Among his responsibilities: Controls (ad hoc *or over-all*) *and coordination with U.S.*

ARE CONTROLS INEVITABLE?

The Field Is Largely Guesswork But Here Are Some Reasonable Assumptions

by Michael Barkway

THE Prime Minister came out of a Cabinet meeting to tell the Parliamentary correspondents about a new appointment. They asked him what effect price controls in the U.S. would have in Canada. Off-the-cuff, he said, they might save us the necessity of imposing our own controls. In a broadcast on New Year's Day, Finance Minister Abbott supported him.

It wouldn't be wise to read too much into this. It was by no means a considered statement of Government policy. There hasn't been a statement of policy since President Truman announced a "national emergency", and there probably won't be till Parliament meets.

But the question stands. Is it true that U.S. price controls will bring Canadian prices down without our doing anything about them? If it's true at all, it's true of meat. Canadian exports of beef to the U.S. are marginal compared with the amount we eat here; but everyone agrees that the high prices we've been able to get for exported beef are largely responsible for the high prices here. It may follow that if the U.S. price comes down, our price will come down too: some people think it will. But the case is not proven. Said one influential economist: "The inflationary influences in Canada fall into two groups. There are external influences, of which the chief is the price level of the U.S. But there are also our own domestic inflationary pressures. It would certainly be a help if the U.S. removed the worst of the external pressures; but we'd still have to deal with our own". Maybe beef prices would drop here if they were brought down in the States. Or maybe Canadians would still have enough money to bid up the domestic price. After all we are now paying more for our bacon than they do in the U.S.

There's also this question: Is it better to clamp a Government control on the price of beef, or to do something—through taxation, especially—to reduce incomes so that people can't bid the price up? We may, of course, have to do both; but it's perfectly clear that Ottawa at present prefers the second way.

Nobody yet knows what the U.S. controls are going to amount to. Only two things are indisputably clear: (1) that the U.S. is determinedly heading into much more rigorous and widespread controls; and (2) that Washington (despite proliferation of new Government agencies) is almost as far as Ottawa from having any effective machinery for administering controls. And that is quite some distance.

In a field which is still largely guesswork, it seems reasonable to suppose that the main effort in Washington (as in Ottawa) will be to see that the defence industries get all the things they need. Consumer controls on things not connected with defence would be anti-inflationary measures, and that's a separate case.

U.K. in the Picture

Our main shortage so far has been steel, which as it happens can be settled on a regional basis. Most of the strategic materials can't. When Mr. Attlee went to Washington in December, he took with him Sir Edwin Plowden, his chief planning officer. They took with them a long list of items the U.K. needed for its rearmament program and couldn't get in adequate quantities or at reasonable prices. Sir Edwin also came up to Ottawa with a list of Canadian products that Britain was short of. Soon after, Sir Edmund Hall-Patch and M. Robert Marjolin of OEEC made the trek to Washington and Ottawa to talk about the same problem. As a result of all this journeying, it seems that the U.S., the U.K. and France will set up a new tripartite body.

We won't be on it, though some people think we should be. (Others recall that during the last war we refused to join the "Combined Raw Materials Board".) But anyway, all that it will do is to call conferences of the principal suppliers and principal users of some of the short commodities. The conferences look like a fine idea. The only puzzle is what they can do. They have no way of enforcing their decisions: no control of shipping as the ABC powers had in the last war. One Canadian observer put the dilemma in a nutshell: "When it comes to rock bottom", he said, " 'international allocation' means North America doing without. If we and U.S. are prepared to do without, why don't we anyway?"

This is the nub of the business. If the European end of the North Atlantic alliance is going to rearm as Washington constantly exhorts it to, North America has got to stop hogging its own essential materials and buying up everybody else's. All the Canadian items on Sir Edwin Plowden's list could be sent to the U.K. at once on two conditions: we'd have to restrict our own use of them a bit; but the United States uses more of them than we do, and we'd have to make the U.S. go short. Increasingly, that sort of thing will start happening. The U.S. is already doing it with sulphur. Producers have been told to cut back supplies to their domestic customers so that the Government can establish an export quota for allies in need. Canadian users (notably newsprint firms) will get the same allocation as U.S. users. Which will certainly be better than being tied to an export quota.

The privileges we get under the U.S. export controls are one of the most compelling reasons for sharing U.S. restrictions. We are exempt, under the Act, from U.S. export controls. That, obviously, means that Ottawa must make sure we don't enjoy peacetime luxuries which the U.S. is denied. Everyone accepts that. But they do insist around Ottawa that we needn't impose exactly the same controls. We must achieve the same broad result; but we can use, they say, whatever means are best suited to Canada.

The same general principle must apply to base metals and other things which we supply. It may be a little easier here. The initiative is in our hands; we may have a little more room to come and go. But certainly we can't go on making luxury frills out of metals which the U.S. has to restrict.

C. D. Howe, Douglas Abbott and other ministers have talked so much about avoiding Government controls that you can be sure there'll be no

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

—International

IMPORTANT *to Canada is the work of U.S. Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer* (l), *Production Administrator Wm. Harrison, Senator B. R. Maybank.*

Chinese Canadians: "Closed-Door" Policy?

Time for Change Is Now, Says Foon Sein

by R. A. Francis

"RAISE your eyes three feet above the ground and see God. That," explained Foon, who is national president of the Chinese Benevolent Association, "doesn't really mean you'll see God. Confucius means you'll see his creation, his handiwork."

Sometimes when he raises his eyes around Vancouver, and bends his Cantonese ear to the complaints of his countrymen, Foon is not certain Confucius would be satisfied with what he saw in this particular corner of creation. He himself is not too happy about the lot of a race cut off from the old country yet still not accepted.

Foon, a round-faced, fast talking native of Kwantung province, near Hong Kong, came to this country 40 years ago at the age of 10, believes there must be some changes made, and that he is the fellow who can help make them. The essential problem, he says, is the old story of racial discrimination.

Officially Foon is head of the Chinese Benevolent Association, a protective organization formed in the late 1880's to help out unemployed Chinese after the completion of work on the first transcontinental railway.

Unofficially, he's "mayor" of Chinatown, but he's also politician, trouble shooter, interpreter, journalist, restaurateur, orator, fighter against racial prejudice and father of a young lady who speaks eight languages.

As head of the CBA, he bosses the body which represents Canada's 34,000 Chinese in their dealings with the rest of the community, particularly when they're putting the pressure on the Government. At present, his problem is to get the Order-in-Council, PC 2115, repealed. This law, Foon points out, allows an Asiatic who has become a naturalized Canadian citizen to bring his wife and children under 18 years to this country.

Such a situation, Foon complains, is discrimination, which is also present, he adds, in housing, employment and social life. He referred to department stores and transportation companies where he said Chinese could not get work. "We are not told they do not hire Chinese," he said, "just that there are no jobs open. But the policy is obvious.

"But make no mistake. We appreciate citizenship and having the vote. It was a great step forward, both for us and for Canada, when the act was passed in 1947. And we are loyal citizens. We are cut off from China now, and only interested in Canada. However, new Canadians are not encouraged to develop active citizenship when there is discrimination against them."

In the same category as discrimination in employment, Foon puts restrictive real estate covenants. He told how his wife, a Canadian of English descent, went with a friend on a bus tour staged by a real estate promoter to show off a new development. At one stop on the property the salesman was making his pitch, which according to Foon ended substantially like this: "And of course, this exclusive property will be restricted. There'll be no Chinks, Indians or Niggers allowed."

Restrictions on social life, on mixing with and understanding Canadians, develop from housing restrictions, and Foon is interested to see whether the recent Supreme Court decision invalidating a restrictive real estate agreement in Ontario will have repercussions.

Political Fighter

Foon has jumped into politics with both feet in his fight against discrimination and for repeal of PC 2115. In the last federal election, the first in which Chinese voted, Foon passed the word that the Liberals were the party who could do them the most good. "Just about everybody voted the way I suggested," he reports confidently.

Actually the Chinese community of 7,000, which will have between 4,000 and 4,500 registered voters by the next election, could be the balance of power in the area. Chinatown is in Vancouver Centre, where there have never been more than about 4,500 votes between the Liberal and Conservative candidates.

The man who wields this influence arrived at Cumberland, Vancouver Island with his merchant father in 1910, started at UBC in 1921, and graduated in arts. He became a court interpreter, met lawyers, watched their ways and studied their oratory. Later he opened his own office as interpreter and contact man for Chinese who wanted to hire counsel.

Along in the '30's he became secretary of the CBA and later joined the National War Services Department. After the war he worked for the *New Republic*, a Chinese paper in Victoria, then opened a restaurant in Vancouver. In 1946 he became CBA head.

Foon, who dresses and grooms himself like a Canadian, and never wore pigtails or pantaloons in his life, protests he is not the mystery man he is made out to be by those who write him off as an intriguer and sinister behind-the-scenes operator. He lives quietly with his Canadian wife in the modest suburb of Kitsilano, by English Bay (no discrimination in Kitsilano, apparently), and serves tea and moon cake to visitors. His eldest daughter Vivian, the linguist, studies international affairs at Columbia. Josie is at University of BC and son Gerald is in junior high school.

To find Foon at his office, you climb up a very long flight of stairs, up from the surging crowds and singsong voices of East Pender, the main stem of Chinatown. The glow of neon lights from tourist-conscious Chinese food places, and the fragrance of spices from the markets, follow you into the building.

—Harry Filion

PRESIDENT *of Chinese Benevolent Association Foon Sein surveys constitution.*

You push open a creaking door covered in Chinese characters, move through the CBA's kitchen with its old wood stove, and down a long room where groups of Chinese play cards. Outside the cupboard-size office where Foon has a desk and two chairs hang the crossed flags of the Kuomintang.

Orator and Writer

Inside sits Foon, who is one of three presidents of the CBA. His job is that of public and governmental relations with the Canadian community. A second president deals with purely Chinese affairs and a third is chairman. But as far as Canadians are concerned, it's Foon who produces the show.

Of the 48 local officers of the CBA which Foon heads, 28 represent big organizations in Chinatown and 20 are elected. The elections, for some reason which Foon cannot remember, always take place the day before Christmas (he was re-elected last week).

Chinatown marks Christmas on Dec. 25, and Foon estimates one-quarter of the Chinese in Canada are Christians. Many of the remainder have forgotten much of their Confucian upbringing. He himself became "a sort of Presbyterian" when he went to church in Cumberland.

His English is just about perfect, and so of course is his Chinese, in which he orates to his countrymen on the virtues of the Liberal party and other matters of interest to the community. He also writes for the Chinese language dailies in our major cities.

Here again he gets across the Liberal word, and preaches understanding between his people and the rest of the population "who just happened to become Canadians slightly sooner."

But, says his major premise, Chinatown will never become disestablished as a social unit and merge with the community, until discrimination in every sphere is ended.

As far as the Chinese, both older and younger generations, are concerned, there is little connection with the old country left. Relatives in China no longer even ask for the bones of their people to be sent home, which Foon says is a sure sign the connection is lost. But he himself still has charge of the storage of the bones of 7,000 Chinese which should have gone home in the years after 1932. At one time a shipload went every seven years. The war prevented the 1939 shipment from going, and there hasn't been one since the war.

But the big problem concerning some Chinese today is what might happen if Canada should recognize Mao's regime as Britain has done. Canadian Chinese supported Chiang and still display his flag and picture, but, "we are Canadians now."

There has even been some fear that the community might be broken up and Chinese sent up country to camps in the event of war, as happened to west coast Japanese in 1941. But Foon does not believe there is much to fear either way, since the connection of Canadian Chinese with the homeland is so tenuous.

Party Puts the Heat On Saskatchewan

SC's Pitch: Blend of Oil and "Faith"

by Richard J. Needham

THE LATEST "Green Book" of the Department of National Revenue reveals, among other things, that the biggest moneymakers in Saskatchewan are the osteopaths and chiropractors. There were ten of them in 1948, and they made an average of $10,600. The province's 450 doctors came next, with an average of $8,811; and after them the province's 160 dentists, with an average of $6,375. These figures suggest that the Social Credit party will win a number of seats in the next provincial election. They may even win control of the Government.

What, it will be asked, have chiropractors and osteopaths to do with Saskatchewan politics? That is much like asking: What has Saskatchewan to do with Saskatchewan politics? The rise and fall of parties in any particular province has a great deal to do with the viewpoint of the people who live in that province, and the fact that the people of Saskatchewan reward their osteopaths and chiropractors more handsomely than their doctors and dentists tells us something quite important about them.

It tells us that there is a wide streak of unorthodoxy in the Saskatchewan electorate; just as there is a wide streak of unorthodoxy in the Alberta electorate. (Alberta, too, supports a brigade of chiropractors and osteopaths in handsome style: there are 17 chiropractors in Calgary alone.) Saskatchewan showed its contrariness in 1944 by electing Canada's first Socialist government: it may show its contrariness in 1953 by electing Canada's second Social Credit government—or, failing that, its first Social Credit Opposition.

It seems almost certain that the Douglas Government will fall when it next goes to the people. High taxes (in relation to a precarious one-crop economy), compulsions of various kinds (*e.g.*, compulsory health insurance, compulsory automobile insurance), and above all, the CCF's identification as a labor party (in a province where not one man in ten belongs to a trade union)—these factors, as the 1948 election showed, are steadily undermining the party's popularity on the farms and in the small towns: among the people, that is to say, who make and break prairie governments.

Not that the CCF was ever popular for its own sake. The people of Saskatchewan didn't elect it in 1944 because they wanted Socialism, but because they were tired of the James H. Gardiner brand of Liberalism. Electing the Socialists seemed the best way of throwing out the Liberals: where the Socialists made their mistake was in failing to understand this. They proceeded (within practical limits) to give Saskatchewan Socialism, which Saskatchewan doesn't want, doesn't need, and in any event, cannot afford.

What Saskatchewan needs is the precise opposite of Socialism: that is to say, capitalism. It needs the aggressive, venturesome kind of capitalism that it sees just across the border in Alberta, where oil and gas exploration is going ahead at the giddy rate of $150,000,000 a year, as compared with Saskatchewan's miserable $7,000,000. (It is an extraordinary fact that while there is unquestionably plenty of gas underneath Saskatchewan, the whole province burns wood, coal or imported oil.)

This is Social Credit's great opportunity. The Social Credit people do not need to make any speeches in Saskatchewan; they need only say "Look at Alberta." And Saskatchewan looks. Of course, the Conservatives can get in on this. They can say, "Look at Ontario." And the Liberals can say, "Look at the nation." But they haven't got what Social Credit has; they are not, like Social Credit, genuinely and exclusively Western.

Social Credit belongs to the prairies. It reads the Bible, mistrusts Montreal and Toronto, looks down its nose at labor unions, and takes a great interest in the weather. Social Credit understands the Alberta soul, and thus it comes a long way towards understanding the Saskatchewan soul, which has gone through torments that would unnerve Big Sister.

Pickings Good

Premier Manning and his colleagues know that the prospects are good in Saskatchewan, and that is why the Social Credit party held its "national" convention this fall in Regina. There was good nourishing talk at the convention about the hellish machinations of the money barons (not specifically identified, but patently Easterners), there were denunciations of Socialism and Communism, and there were frequent references to the happiness, freedom and prosperity of the folks back home in Alberta.

There was plenty of religion. (When asked how many listened to Premier Manning's Sunday broadcasts, 90 per cent of the audience responded.) Writing about the convention in the Regina *Leader-Post*, Robert Moon reported: "At times it seemed like an evangelistic meeting. Speakers often used Biblical references, a hymn joined the National Anthem as an introduction on the opening day, and prayers opened daily sessions."

Friendly speakers from Manning's Elysium (as quick with a joke from Joe Miller as a text from Ezekiel) spoke of dividends, interest - free money, the abolition of taxes — well, most taxes—and the restoration of the nation's financial system to the people: all of it adding up to a brave new world, or at any rate a brave new Saskatchewan, so that the delegates went home afterwards to Moose Jaw and Maple Creek feeling that they on honeydew had fed and drunk the milk of Paradise. All this and royalties, too!

Whether anybody in Saskatchewan really understands Social Credit is a matter of doubt. Even Albertans, exposed to Social Credit for 15 years, still find it as baffling as one of Einstein's encyclicals. What we do know in Alberta, and what they are beginning to realize in Saskatchewan, is that Social Credit enables people to vote against the "old-line" parties (the sinister interests) and at the same time vote against Socialism (the sinister bureaucrats) and at the same time vote for a *mystique* (the noble grain-grower) that belongs peculiarly to the West.

Combine with this the glow of an idealistic cause—somewhat faded now in Alberta, but still capable of warming hearts elsewhere — and combine with it also the irrefutable evidence of Alberta's gas and oil bonanza, and you have something that may well cause Premier Douglas and his colleagues to toss in their sleep.

The president of the National Social Credit Association is Rev. E. G. Hansell, MP for Macleod. Speaking in Calgary one day not long ago, he drew attention to the fact that Alberta's oil went largely undiscovered till Social Credit was in power: and suggested that Providence might have willed it so, on the principle, "We are not going to place this wealth in the hands of just anybody."

Many Social Creditors devoutly believe this is so. As Milton felt that God had special purposes for His Englishman, so they feel that He has special purposes for His Albertan, one of them being to carry the True Faith to the poor heathens in Saskatchewan.

And why should they resist it? If what Mr. Hansell says is true, then Saskatchewan has no hope of finding oil until it has a Social Credit Government. So long as power is held by wicked Socialists (or Liberals or Conservatives) so long will an outraged Providence keep the oil concealed. The oil goes with the Faith, the Faith goes with the oil, and thus the people of Saskatchewan are offered an unusual opportunity: to vote, at one and the same time, for God and Mammon.

RICHARD NEEDHAM *is Associate Editor of the Calgary* Herald.

—CP —C

BIG GUNS: *Hansell and Manning front National and Alberta SC parties.*

PREMIER DOUGLAS: *Can his party stand up to the Social Credit onslaught?*

—Capital Press

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Richard Taylor Retailored

An Ex-Canadian Complained of Exploitation; A Canadian Reconsiders Some Factors

by J. M. Redditt

J. M. REDDITT *is editor of the* Imperial Oil Review. *He sent SN this article in letter-form on publication of Mr. Richard Taylor's article "An Ex-Canadian Complains" (SN, Oct. 31).*

THE CONSTANT impression that old Jack Canuck is a stinker to his professional children, is, unfortunately, one that his own kids have spread about their old man. It is one, too, that has been slathered blithely about without the speakers always having given the matter the clearest thought and the most objective treatment.

There is little doubt, for example, that Richard Taylor's article would earn quite a reaction among readers. To some it would be nothing but the truth. To others it would be a venomous, belittling snort. To Canadian publishers, it might well have been a rather nasty shiner.

Furthermore, there are certain things about Mr. Taylor's backward look upon his native land, from his very green Connecticut hills, which, we believe, should not go unchallenged. On some of these we'd like to turn a somewhat brighter spotlight than the foreboding mauve which tinged the Taylor truculence.

First of all, let's make it quite clear. No one is quibbling with the fact that top publications in the United States pay several times the amount Canadian publications pay for cartoons and artwork, generally. And we aren't arguing with the fact that a Canadian cartoonist going to the United States *can* make a very lucrative living for himself. But for every Richard Taylor who has gone from Canada to find success in art in the U.S., there are 500 of the Jones boys who found the league too tough to bat in.

Lofty Perch

Richard Taylor stepped from relative obscurity in Canada to the topmost reaches of his profession in the United States; a somewhat lofty height from which to look back on the "old overgrown whistle-stop" that had pushed him around for so long. And in looking back he did precisely what 90 per cent of Canada's home-grown critics do—he made the comparison between Toronto and New York City.

Why is it always New York, with its more than a dozen million souls? Why not some place like Pittsburgh, a city comparable in size to Toronto, where Cy Hungerford, the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette's* magnificent cartoonist, makes himself a better than comfortable living and, well—what other renowned cartoonist have you heard of who lives in the steel city?

It is to New York, too, that thousands of cartoons go each week of the year to the "top-paying" magazine markets, where the cartoonists hope against hope to cadge, according to Writer's Digest 1950 Year Book, not $100 and up per laugh, but something between $60 per, and up to $100.

And then the rejects, which include all but a comparative handful of the original thousands sent to *The New Yorker, Collier's, Saturday Evening Post,* etc., are readdressed to the "middle-paying markets." This group includes a goodly number of U.S. publications and a sprinkling of Canadian ones. Another handful of cartoons is bought for from $20 to $60 per, and the remainder are on their way to the last bread-and-butter frontier — "the minor markets." This is the segment that makes up, far and away, the greatest number of publications in the U.S. and Canada. And how much do the boys get for their creative genius? Sometimes five bucks, more often seven-fifty, not too often 10 and darned seldom more than 15.

Names and Figures

A sound publishing practice, and one which is general throughout the world, is, of course, that a "name" author or artist should be paid more than the amount given the unknown who does an identical (in value) piece of work. The publication is paying a premium for prestige. And when Mr. Taylor received, through a Canadian publisher's error, a cheque for a large amount of money, made out in favor of a U.S. artist, that dwarfed the amount paid him for similar work, he was simply getting a practical application of that principle.

Winston Churchill's private secretary, for example, might, with the aid of a first-rate writer, have written a biography something akin to the autobiographical Churchillian memoirs. But where would the publication rate as compared with the work written by the great warrior-statesman, himself?

Every publisher who has the interests of his readers (and his business, for that matter) at heart, buys the services of the best writers, photographers and artists his budget will afford. In order to make sure these people will do business with him in future, he pays going rates for publications competing with him in his own field.

If the publisher has a magazine, the circulation of which is something like 200,000 copies per issue—and that's a fairly decent figure in a country the size of Canada—he can expect just so much revenue from advertising and the comparative pittance he gets from actual sales.

On the other hand, if he has a circulation of 4 million copies in a country of 140 million people, it is probably fair to state that he may expect a revenue of about 20 times that of his Canadian counterpart. He should then, on a purely mathematical basis, be able to pay his contributors 20 times as much for their artwork, photography, writing, etc., as does the Canadian publisher. *But he doesn't!*

Here, in Canada, there is opportunity for a creative man to live a life not too far removed from that enjoyed by his counterpart in similarly populated sections of the U.S. He has, too, the privilege of submitting his material to U.S. publishers if he so desires. But if he takes it out on the publisher for not giving him reimbursement which, to the magazine, would be financially unsound, he is like the offspring who delivers a long and abusive tirade against his parents when he discovers family finances won't permit him a university education. The majority of children faced with such a situation decide that if they really want to attend university they can do so by going out and earning the money themselves.

Only within the past few months, Canada lost a man whose faith in his country's future and whose initiative should be a guide for every school-kid who can read. Lt.-Col. John Bayne Maclean, who left the security of his job on a daily newspaper and gambled on the progressive-mindedness of Canadian grocers, built for himself a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

—John Richmond

PRESTIGE *factor in payment for artwork is sometimes forgotten by critics.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

MISHAPS

CANADIAN Pacific and Federal Department of Transport investigations of the BC plane crash last week were stated to have shown that the CP Airliner had made two attempts to take off from Vancouver before beginning the flight that ended on the side of Mount Okanagan.

Passengers told investigators that they were not told the reasons for the unsuccessful take-offs but they were offered refunds each time.

The airliner, a DC-3, crashed on the snow-clad mountain 4,000 feet from the base, about 170 miles from Vancouver. Its pilot, Quinton Moore, was instantly killed after gliding the plane to a pocket-sized clearing. The co-pilot Leo Doucette died 33 hours after the accident. The 11 passengers and the stewardess were uninjured.

Cause of the crash remained unsolved when a coroner's jury returned an open verdict.

■ The east had its near-disaster last week too when the crack pool train No. 16 between Toronto and Montreal ran off the rails on the Dorion Bridge that links the Island of Montreal, Ile Perrot and the mainland, about 35 miles west of Montreal. Passenger cars ploughed up the ties and fell to the side of the roadbed. On the opposite side is a 30-foot drop to the St. Lawrence.

Unofficially, the derailment was attributed to a faulty bearing in a baggage-car wheel which sent the baggage car, and 13 of the 16 passenger cars, off the track. Passengers escaped with minor injuries. Among them were the Montreal Canadiens hockey team and Donald Gordon, Jr., son of the CNR president.

Saskatchewan:

CONTRACT

LAST spring, A. J. McGill, Saskatoon, was awarded a contract on a bid of 11 cents a cubic yard to reconstruct 18 miles of No. 13 highway southwest of Regina.

Next spring a new contractor, F. R. Gibbs, Medicine Hat, Alta., will take on the job on the same stretch of highway. The first contractor started the job but did not finish. His tender price was too low—five and a half cents lower than the next bidder.

The first contractor was bonded but the Highways Department did not enforce the bond. Reasons given were that the department would have difficulty controlling the project if the bonding company took over construction of the project. Further, the original contractor would be placed in dire financial difficulty and thirdly, it was usually cheaper to call for new tenders.

The bonding company which was not called upon to finish the contract was the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office.

FROM STRAW

DIMINISHING pulp wood stands have resulted in the Saskatoon laboratory of the National Research Council turning its attention to the possibility of making fibre board and other products from straw — one commodity which is always in good supply on the prairies. Some first class samples of fibre board have already been turned out, some of them four times as strong as board made from wood pulp. It was also light and heat resistant.

Dr. G. A. Ledingham, NRC director at Saskatoon, takes issue with Dr. E. S. Archibald, experimental farms director, who foresees small likelihood of straw being utilized for industrial purposes. The farm director also said straw restored fertility to the soil and helped prevent soil erosion and loss of the straw would involve using chemical fertilizers.

Ledingham agrees with him to a point. He condemned the western practice of burning heavy stubble as "economically bad" but said in some cases the stubble was so heavy it required burning.

New Brunswick:

TOO LATE!

MID-WINTER fish story (and a true one)—

Lawson Smith could hardly believe his eyes when, as he stepped gingerly over the puddles on Garden Street in mid-city Saint John after some of the heaviest rainfall in the community's history, he saw a speckled fish threshing around in one of the rain pools on the pavement.

And it was not just a fish—it was a fine trout, nine inches long, very much alive.

Had the torrential showers somehow drawn water—and fish as well—from nearby lakes? Mr. Smith's son, Ashley J. Smith, Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada main branch, suggested that a hawk may have been flying over Saint John and lost the trout out of its talons.

In any case, it seemed impossible that the fish could belong to anyone, at such a late date past the angling season, so the finder had no qualms about having it cooked for dinner.

He had never tasted such delicious trout, said Mr. Smith.

So it was too late to do anything about it when he learned that the Saint John Branch of the New Brunswick Fish and Game Protective Association had sent a truck down Garden Street that particular day with, on the rear, a container of trout en route from the hatchery to restock suburban fishing lakes.

Manitoba:

BY THE FORELOCK

NEW WHEATS are being bred that are resistant to "race 15B," a new and virulent form of rust that has been attacking Manitoba crops, Dr. T. Johnson of the Dominion laboratory of plant pathology, told Manitoba agrologists when they held their 30th annual meeting in Winnipeg recently.

The threat of the new rust was anticipated several years ago, said Dr. Johnson. The breeding of resistant wheats was started then and these wheats now are being co-operatively tested by experimental farms and other agencies.

The agrologists also learned that marked progress had been made in chemical weed control during the past three years in the province. H. A. Craig of the Manitoba weeds commission warned, however, that chemicals would never completely replace sound tillage practice. But reports showed that with the wider use of 2,4-D, oil-bearing weeds such as wild mustard and stinkweed have been reduced in volume.

Before the agrologists concluded their conference they heard A. H. Parker of Gilbert Plains, Man., president of the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, sound a note of warning. He said prairie farmers who grow unlicensed varieties of wheat will damage the reputation of Canadian wheat abroad.

ROAD AHEAD

SEVENTY-FIVE per cent of Manitoba's $5 million road construction program for 1950 will be completed by the end of the year, officials of the provincial public works branch have disclosed.

It was a bad year for road building, one of the worst ever experienced by contractors who did the job, but progress was made despite the flood. The Red River going on the rampage held up road work in a territory extending 40 miles on each side of the river and nearly two months' time was lost.

In the coming year the 25 per cent of the 1950 program left uncompleted will be finished, officials said.

TIGHT LITTLE ISLE

AT A COST of nearly $200,000 and the desperate backbreaking efforts of scores of men Winnipeg's city hydro power terminal was saved during the 1950 flood.

Today Winnipeg is spending $300,000 in a steel and concrete rampart to ensure protection for that same power terminal. And it is building the rampart high enough that even if flood waters reached 36 feet above datum, six feet higher than last year's peak, the power station would still be dry and operative.

Crews of men have been working since early in November driving gigan-

—CP

TRAFFIC TIE-UP: *Thirteen cars of the 15-car overnight Toronto-to-Montreal pool train were derailed over Dorion Bridge, about 35 miles west of Montreal. The coaches that plowed up 700 feet of rails luckily remained on the bridge in the accident which occurred some 30 feet above icy river waters (see* Canada).

—CP

NEW NICKEL: *Muriel Macdonald, of the staff of the Royal Canadian Mint, holds up the first of the new commemorative 1951 nickels, and the plaster model from which the new coin was copied. The coin was struck in recognition of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of nickel and shows a smelter stack.*

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tic sheets of steel into the hard frozen ground encircling the power terminal. The work is now nearing completion that will make a "tight little island" of the hydro plant.

Alberta:

FLOOD PROBLEM

WHEN "frazzle ice" jammed a narrow channel of the Bow River in Calgary and flooded a 25-block area near the river's banks early in December, damage to homes, lumber-yards and warehouses was estimated at around $500,000—about $225,000 of it in private homes owned by people who could ill afford to pay for the damage themselves. An immediate debate began: Who is liable?

Calgary's Mayor Don Mackay promptly launched a flood relief fund, was surprised to find that Calgarians had contributed much more generously to last spring's Manitoba fund than to relief of distress in their own community. By the time flood-waters had receded, and people started moving back into their ice-bound homes, the fund stood at only $8,000.

The mayor asked sufferers for an estimate of the damage, and persuaded City Council to make a $5,000 grant to the fund; but aldermen, who approved the grant, were dubious about admitting any liability on the city's part. Some of them hinted that the fault really lay with Calgary Power Ltd., whose power-dam at Ghost River, about 40 miles up the Bow from Calgary, was, they alleged, the cause of it all. The power company acceded to a formal request from council to contribute towards the fund, and sent a $3,500 cheque.

Meanwhile, attempts to find an answer to the winter-flooding problem seemed to be getting nowhere. Some experts suggested a conservation dam up-river from the city which would contain water when ice-jams began to form in the city. Others thought that dredging a deep channel would solve matters, and one cement company offered to do the job free in exchange for the first 100,000 yards of gravel excavated.

The city authorities decided to think this one over while they discussed the whole problem with the provincial government and Calgary Power officials. The Bow, after its rampage, had decided to behave itself again.

—CP

NEW PRESIDENT: *Henry G. Young of Millet now heads the Farmers' Union of Alberta. Born in Yorkshire, he came to Canada in 1902 and has been a prominent member of many farm bodies. Trouble with Red members now plagues him (SN, Dec. 26).*

British Columbia:

WHAT TO DO?

AT NELSON, BC, the consultative committee on Doukhobors wasn't giving up, but wondered what to do. The committee asked 10 nations (they weren't listed) if they would admit Sons of Freedom. Only one nation replied; it said, "No."

The committee still struggled with what to do with some 3,000 people. It recommended the release from jail of 300 nude paraders, got quick co-operation from the Government.

Members of the committee are educators and representatives of groups interested in minority rights.

■ Vancouver's police are trying a new approach at catching drinking drivers. Policemen in plain clothes use their own cars, run around in heavy traffic. Too many drivers had been spotting regular police cars and behaving themselves when in sight of them.

—CP

NEW STAMP: *Latest issue of the Post Office Department is this stamp which will recognize Canada's commercial fishery resources. It's not a stamp the average Canadian will see too often—at least no oftener than he sees a dollar stamp.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

NO MUNICH, NO DUNKIRK

U.S. Plans Fighting Retreat in Korea To Gain Time, Formulate New Policy

IT IS now clear that there is not going to be a Munich in Korea, and the orderly and complete evacuation of the 105,000 UN troops cut off in the North-East has raised strong hopes that a flight like that of Dunkirk, saving only the men and what they stand in, can be avoided.

The Chinese Communists have refused the UN's bid for a cease-fire and negotiation of a settlement for Korea, and the United States has made clear that it is prepared to fight its way out of Korea rather than yield abjectly to Peking's demands in order to gain an untroubled departure—especially now that the troops in the North-East have been saved.

No U.S. troops have been taken out of Korea. Those evacuated from the North-East have merely been moved back into Pusan, at the Southern tip, and apparently some of them have already been sent up from there to the front line in Central Korea. This indicates, I believe, that the strategic plan now calls for an ultimate withdrawal, if Communist pressure forces it, down the peninsula to Pusan and evacuation from there, rather than the formation of two bridgeheads, one around Seoul and its port of Inchon and the other around Pusan.

Fleeing Seoul

With the expectation of an early Chinese Communist and North Korean offensive, there are mounting signs that the evacuation of Seoul is being prepared. The UN Commission for Korea has reduced its personnel to "a single planeload." President Syngman Rhee has advised the National Assembly to move to Pusan. And civilians, sensing these preparations, have been fleeing by the hundreds of thousands.

If, as it seems, the earlier idea of holding a bridgehead in the vulnerable middle of the country around Seoul has been abandoned, that means that there is no plan at present for resuming the United Nations action in Korea at a later date and on a larger scale. The plan would seem clearly to envisage a fighting retreat to the south, salvaging equipment and rolling back supply dumps, and eventually carrying out another "clean" evacuation like that at Hungnam.

There is a difference which many people in the Far East and elsewhere may understand between withdrawing in good order and conceding a battle lost, but still with some plan for ultimately winning the war, and fleeing in haste and confusion, leaving great booty to the enemy and admitting a military disaster.

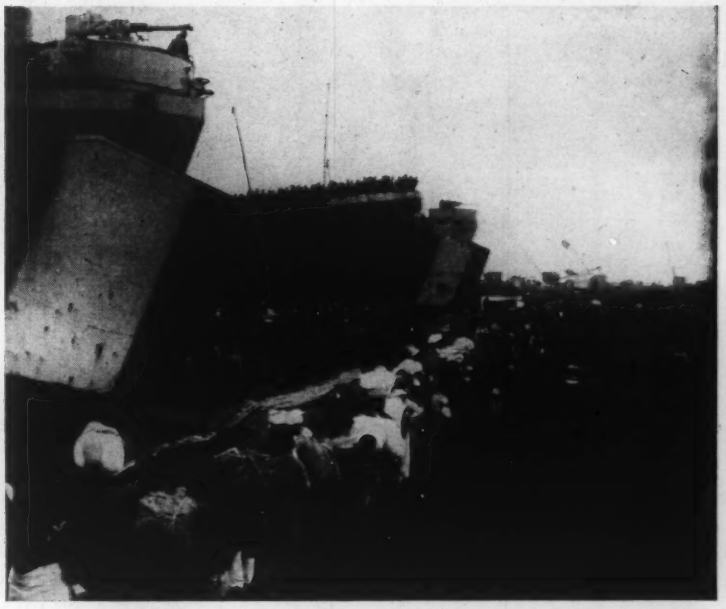
The continuation of the campaign in Korea, at least for some months, which the re-establishment of a line across the middle of the country proclaims, is aimed at gaining time for the clarification of Chinese and Soviet aims and the formulaton of a new overall policy for the Far East.

Thus it was not clear whether the Chinese Communists, having made the crossing of the 38th Parallel by the UN their pretext for intervention in Korea, would also make that their goal and halt their armies there — while doubtless supporting the North Koreans in a protracted guerrilla war throughout South Korea. It was not clear whether they were fending off a threat to their border and to the Yalu power stations, or working hand-in-glove with Stalin in a two-front strategy against the Western nations.

Confusion on China

Our greatest disability in meeting the Chinese Communist intervention has indeed been the complete confusion existing over just what they were up to, and hence how to deal with them. Some saw them as potential Titoists, and believed firmly that if they were admitted to the UN they might be weaned away from Moscow. Others saw them merely as junior partners in the Soviet scheme for world conquest.

There is some justification for MacArthur's claim, in one of his recent communiqués, that the defeat in North Korea was due to faulty political intelligence. Why had it not been possible to provide him, for instance, with the text of such a speech as that delivered by General Yeh, former Chinese Communist Chief of Staff and now Governor of Kwangtung, on October 6, but only secured by the *New York Times* in Hong Kong on December 23?



—International

EVACUATION *of Hungnam, now called an "amphibious operation in reverse," was clean job, expertly managed. 105,000 soldiers, 91,000 civilians (seen going aboard), 17,500 vehicles and 350,000 tons of supplies were taken off.*

Yeh said then that Korea was only the "major battlefield of secondary importance in East Asia," while Europe remained "the decisive theatre." He emphasized the shortage of military manpower on our side, and said that we had gained only a "superficial superiority" by our victories in Korea, while we had been "lured deep into the interior." Here, the "extensive mountainous areas were being fully exploited" and a large part of our forces tied down by guerrilla action.

He compared this situation with that into which the Communists had drawn Chiang's armies, "preserving our strength to await the opportunity for the encirclement and annihilation of the enemy."

More and more quotations are also dug up from the speeches of leading Chinese Communists stating their goal as nothing less than "the spread of the Revolution throughout Asia" and "the driving of the imperialists out of the whole of Asia." This, with the rejection by Peking of the UN bid for a cease-fire and the demand that all "foreign" forces be withdrawn from Korea, the U.S. Seventh Fleet to be withdrawn from Formosa and Communist China be admitted to the UN — all before a cease-fire — is rapidly dissipating the hope of many UN members that Peking could be appeased or weaned away from Moscow.

Washington is just beginning to formulate a policy to meet this situation. It has been decided that U.S. forces must stay in Korea for several months, if possible. During the time gained decisions will have to be taken on whether to make peace with Japan and allow her to partially rearm; on whether to carry on a "limited" war with Communist China; whether to give substantially more aid to the French and Viet Namese in holding Indo-China (and with it all South-East Asia, with its strategic position, tin and rubber), and, overall, on how much U.S. strength can be diverted to Asia from the vital theatre of Europe.

The debate over these decisions has now begun. Hanson Baldwin, Military Editor of the *New York Times*, has declared "if a counterpoise is to be created to balance the mass might of Russia and Red China in the Orient, Japan will have to provide the bulk of it." He recognizes the risks involved. Japanese rearmament might provoke Russian attacks. A sovereign Japan might side with Communism, rather than with the United States. A strong, rearmed Japan might again become an expansionist imperial power.

The second danger he considers greater than the first, though not immediate. In the long run, unless some solution is found for Japan's overpopulation problem and her need for Asian markets and raw materials, which could be denied her by Communist regimes, Communism or a fanatic imperialism may result. But these risks must be faced, because in

—International

MARINES *get out of one tough spot here, only to be sent back into another.*

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By order of the Board.
L. S. MACKERSY,
General Manager.
Toronto, 13th December, 1950.

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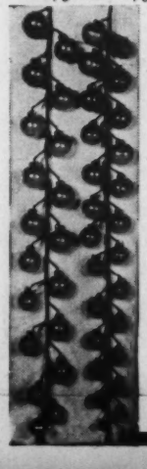

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—Long in Minneapolis Tribune
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any case Japan is bound to re-emerge as a great power and American opposition to this might well alienate her.

The *U.S. News*, in an article entitled "If China's Mao Wants War," discusses the kind of limited warfare the United States could carry on against him. The China ports could be blockaded and shelled. Rail lines and key industries could be bombed. Anti-Communist guerrillas on the mainland and Chiang's forces on Formosa could be supported. The paper recognizes, however, that all this would tie down important American forces and bring a danger of Soviet aerial and submarine intervention, while the onslaught, and the appearance of backing the return to power of the discredited Chiang, might solidify Chinese sentiment behind Mao and against the U.S. It concludes that it is possible that American action may therefore not go beyond economic sanctions, aid to guerrillas and the bribing of Red Chinese officials and generals.

On the recognition of Europe as the vital theatre, not to be weakened by too great a diversion of American strength to Asia, the Truman Administration has again declared itself unequivocally and is backed by Dewey. However, the whole debate may be carried to a new plane by the speech of former President Hoover, calling for the preservation of the Western Hemisphere as "the Gibraltar of Western Civilization," and a stop to the sending of arms and men to Europe

—Herblock in Washington Post
MR. HOOVER'S WORLD

until the European nations "show they have the spiritual strength and unity to avail themselves of their own resources . . . to erect a sure dam against the Red flood."

The United States, says Mr. Hoover, has little need with this policy for large armies. She should hold the Atlantic with air and naval forces, together with Britain, "if Britain wishes to cooperate." She should give independence and arms to Japan, and stiffen her Pacific frontier in Formosa and the Philippines. She should watch her military expenditures carefully and balance the budget. She should give aid to the hungry of the world, toil and sacrifice and avoid appeasement like the plague. With these policies she "could carry on indefinitely," and "in American security rests the future security for all mankind."

The *New York Times* criticizes this as a "counsel of despair," showing little faith in the potentialities of either the American people or the rest of the free world, advocating the surrender of vast areas to Communist domination, the scuttling of U.S. alliances and retirement to a new isolationism. "The

—International
WILL *Europe defend itself? Italian Reds campaign with signs: "This machine will never produce for war."*

United Nations has lost the first battle, not the war . . . That war can be lost, however, by abject fear and the surrender of both principle and the nations willing to fight for freedom by our side. We are confident that the American people will not deliberately invite such a catastrophe."

There is no indication that the Hoover policy has anything like a majority of American popular sentiment behind it. But the backwardness of the rest of the UN, including Canada (which has one battalion in Korea, but not in the fighting line after half a year), in doing its share in Korea, and the general attitude of the Western Europeans towards doing their share even to defend their own continent, invite such an American reaction.

A lot more will be heard of it, and this can only encourage the Kremlin to believe in the weaknesses and division of its opponents, at a time when it is vital to impress on the Soviet leaders that by attack they will risk an all-out world war and eventually be defeated.—*Willson Woodside.*

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

LOOKING FOR LEADERSHIP

Attlee Report on U.S. Visit Anti-Climax
People Ask for More Action, Unity

London.

PRIME Minister Attlee's report to Parliament and the nation since he returned from Washington have left a general sense of anti-climax. This has been accentuated by President Truman's bold declaration of a state of national emergency. People are asking what this country is doing towards making decisions of a comparable boldness—people of all sorts from Mr. Churchill down to the man in the street.

In a speech at Edinburgh the President of the Liberal Party, Philip Fothergill, accuses the Government of failure to arouse the nation to a proper sense of the needs and dangers of the times. There is no sign, he claims, that the Government is even at this late hour prepared to play its full part in organizing the military and political defence of free Europe.

"Timidity and Isolationism"

"America is not the stumbling block," said Mr. Fothergill, "nor is the Commonwealth. Not even France and Germany stand in the way. The greatest handicap all along the line has been the timidity and isolationism of the British Socialist Government."

This may be putting it rather strongly, but there is a large and growing section of the community which holds much the same view. On every side is heard the rising demand for more decision, more action, more unity among the Parties. And by way of promoting this last desideratum the Government is now putting into force the nationalization of the steel industry.

This partisan measure has done more than anything else to arouse political rancour. It led in the House of Commons recently to a furious outburst against Mr. Churchill which caused the Speaker to threaten to suspend the sitting. Not a very good way of promoting national unity! But the Government is clearly determined to placate its own extremists, no matter what the costs may be. And one of the costs will almost certainly be the efficiency of the industry, now more than ever vital.

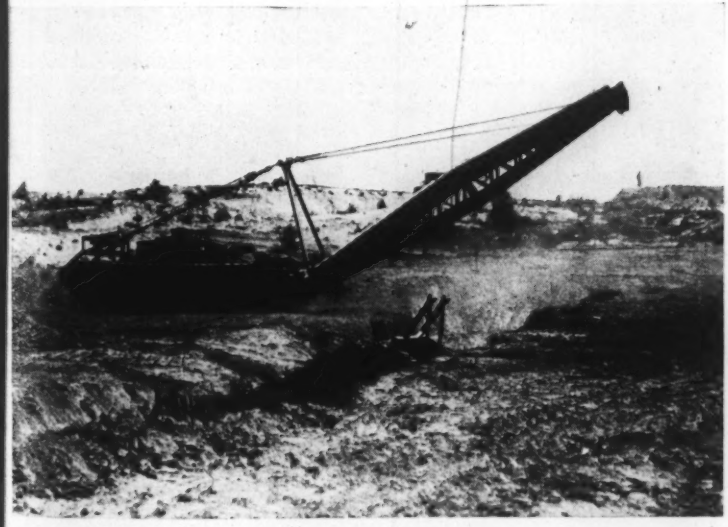
OLIVER STANLEY

CONSERVATIVES in the House of Commons have suffered a heavy blow by the death of Oliver Stanley—at what must be considered the premature age of 54. Ever since the beginning of this Parliament it was known that he was seriously ill, that in fact there was little chance of his recovery. His death therefore was not a surprise, but none the less a matter of profound and general regret. Seldom can so witty a speaker have left behind him so few "unfriends," in the Scottish phrase.

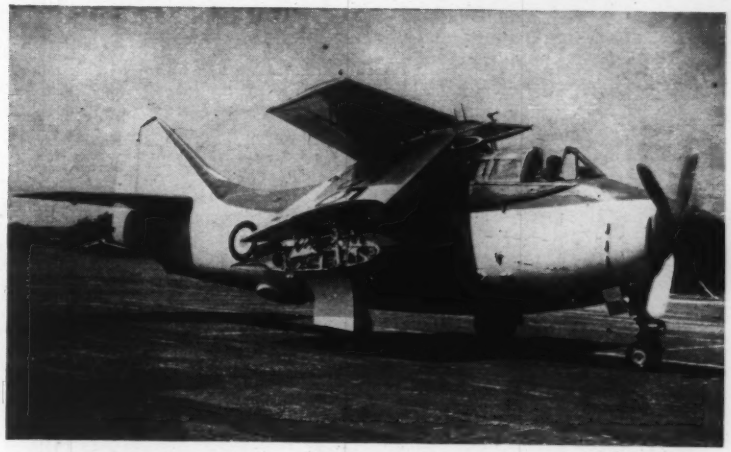
Oliver Stanley was regarded as the wittiest debater in the House — not even excepting Mr. Churchill. He had a particular genius for puncturing pompous pretension. But his barbed sallies were delivered with so modest and friendly an air that they never, or hardly ever, left a rankling sting. And he was not merely a wit.

He was an extremely able administrator, generally regarded as the next Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the Department he loved best was the Colonies, and it was there that he did some of his finest work. He was an admirable instance of the aristocrat in politics, charming, gifted, and devoted, and yet the most unpretentious of men. But perhaps when you are the son of an Earl of Derby you don't have to pretend very much.

—P.O'D.



BRIDGING TANK *is used in exercise by British Assault Engineers. It will span 30-foot ravine, and is strong enough to support heavy tanks in crossing.*



—Topical

ANTI-SUB PLANE *expressly designed for use with aircraft-carriers, is new British Fairey 17. It has a twin-turbine Mamba engine driving counter-rotating props. The wings fold mechanically, and the radar dome at rear can be lowered.*

BRITAIN TRIES WINDPOWER

London.

DEBATE in the House of Commons on the coal shortage has focussed attention on Britain's precarious power situation. It will also make clear the importance of finding alternative sources of energy, for at the best the world's coal-stocks will not last indefinitely.

One of the natural forces which is now being harnessed to provide power is the wind. From time immemorial mankind has utilized wind-power to grind corn, and within recent years windpower has also been employed to bring water from deep-sunk wells and to drive small electric generators in remote areas, but since the war for the first time its use has been contemplated for the generation of energy on a large scale.

"Perfectly Practical"

The countries which first pioneered in this field, writes J. Halcro Ferguson to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT, were Britain, France, Denmark, the Netherlands and Italy, all affected by the shortage of electrical energy which followed the war. The preliminary results showed that windpower was remarkably economical and perfectly practical, and in the spring of this year OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation) set up a Cooperative Research and Development Group composed of experts from each of the interested countries.

The first meeting of the Group was held in Paris last April, and delegated the responsibility for research into wind-power to appropriate organizations in the member countries. In the case of the United Kingdom the authority concerned is the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association, which is under contract to the British Electricity Authority.

Following the Paris meeting, another was held in London in November, attended by representatives of the founding countries together with others from Austria, Belgium, the Irish Republic, Germany and Greece. This meeting devoted itself almost entirely to the technical problems of the generation of electricity by windpower, and arranged for the regular exchange of information between the various national organizations, in order to avoid duplication of effort.

50 Already Set Up

Great Britain has already set up a chain of 50 experimental wind-testing stations along the Atlantic coast, stretching from the Orkneys to Cornwall, in order to test the variation in the velocity and force of the wind. Some of these are attended only by the local postman, who submits periodic reports to the Research Association. In France, where it is more difficult to discover which are the most suitable sites, such stations are spread all over the country.

These experimental stations have been so successful that already two pilot plants are under construction in Britain, one in North Wales and the other in the Orkneys. Work on the latter has had to be suspended during the winter as the wind is too strong during this season to allow of the installation of the delicate machinery, but the plant should be completed early next year. Besides serving local needs these stations and others like them will eventually feed power direct into the grid system.

Hundreds of Stations

It is intended to build between four and five hundred wind-power generators in due course, most of which may take the form of "windmills" with arms about 160 feet across.

It is impossible to estimate the exact contribution wind-power will make to the total power resources of the country, but a reliable estimate is that it might provide from 10 to 15 per cent of Britain's power needs. If this hope is realized it will take the nation well over the margin below which electricity cuts are necessary, besides lessening the country's dangerous dependence on coal.

THOR HANSEN, *Danish-born industrial designer, is in complete charge of the Canadian decorating scheme for B-A Oil's magnificent Toronto offices.*

STEPHEN TRENKA, *designer of the new Canadian nickel, was commissioned to carve two plaques for the "Thunderbird" and "Georgian Bay" visitors' rooms.*

ELIZABETH HOEY (l.) *and assistant Martha Takata print a silk screen fabric. Thunderbird design by Hansen is based on several West-Coast conceptions.*

ART

THE ART OF BUSINESS

A Danish-Born Industrial Designer Brings New Life to Building-Décor

IN RECENT YEARS, a closer relationship has been established between Canadian business and art. Spurred by American example, a number of institutions have started to build collections of Canadian paintings. There has also been increased evidence of Canadian creative cultural endeavor within the buildings, themselves. Murals, mosaics and sculpture by Canadian artists and craftsmen are being integrated into an increasing number of structures.

The most recent example of this enlightened and healthy trend is Toronto's gleaming glass and concrete British - American Building. Within the new seven - storey structure are to be found some excellent examples of Canadian crafts, intelligently related to an over - all plan. The British-American interior, of which only two floors have been completely decorated so far, properly reflects pride in our indigenous heritage of natural materials and craft forms. Pierced copper, hooked rugs and wood carving have been used to adorn the halls and offices of the seventh floor, and the recreation and luncheon rooms of the building's pent house. These areas provide graphic proof of how much beauty and personality can be added to a commercial house by the careful use of arts and crafts.

The man behind the bright new British-American scene is the Company's staff artist, a heavy-set, goateed man named Thor Hansen. Born in the village of Gevno, Denmark, 47 years ago, Hansen has had his share of the early ups and downs which mark the careers of so many artists and designers. Apart from a few terms at night school in Denmark, Hansen has had no formal training in art. It was his ability as a designer, however, which enabled him to come to Canada. Thor had won a trip to Japan in a Danish magazine competition.

"I had no desire to see the Orient, though," says Hansen. "So I sold my ticket and bought a one-way fare to Canada, instead."

When he landed at Quebec, in August, 1927, Thor proceeded directly to the middle West. First, the husky young immigrant found himself a temporary job in the "land of promise" as a laborer in Winnipeg. Soon after, however, he proceeded to Moose Jaw where he worked as a farm hand for two years, threshing or ploughing in the daytime, and attending school during evenings to learn English.

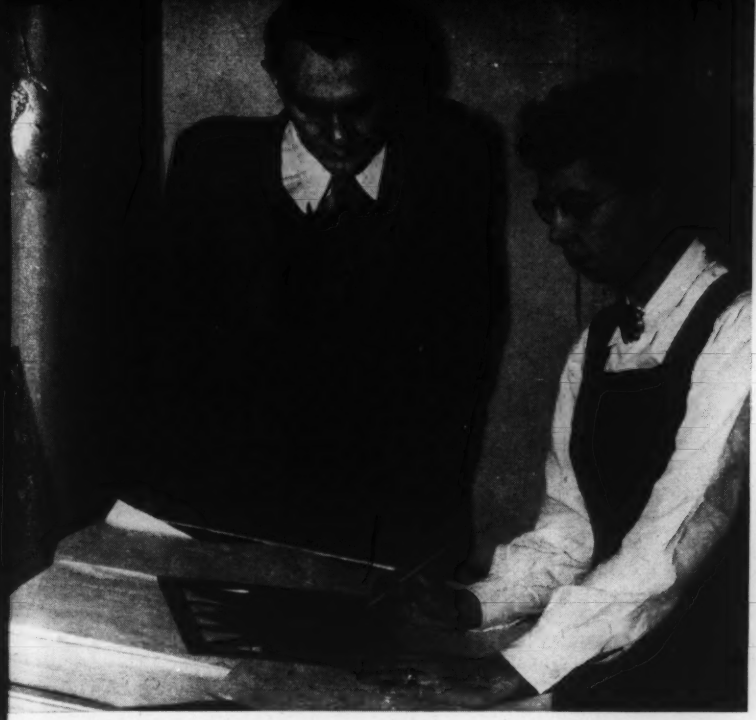
In 1929, when the great drought parched the prairies, Hansen joined the vast trek of the unemployed. He made his way to Regina, where he went to work for himself, painting novelty designs on women's felt hats. "They were terrible!" deplores Thor today.

The tide began to turn for Thor Hansen, in 1948, when, in the early depths of the big depression, he was lucky enough to obtain employment as a warehouse clerk with the Regina branch of British-American. Until 1938, he continued as a stock accountant in Regina. During his free hours, however, he continued his interest in crafts by lecturing to the local Women's Art Association and doing some occasional designs for the local promotion-office's literature. These designs, seen by B-A executives, brought Thor's transfer to the Toronto national head office as staff artist. At last, he could spend all of his time using his hands to design, in a practical manner, the layouts and publications which his new position entailed.

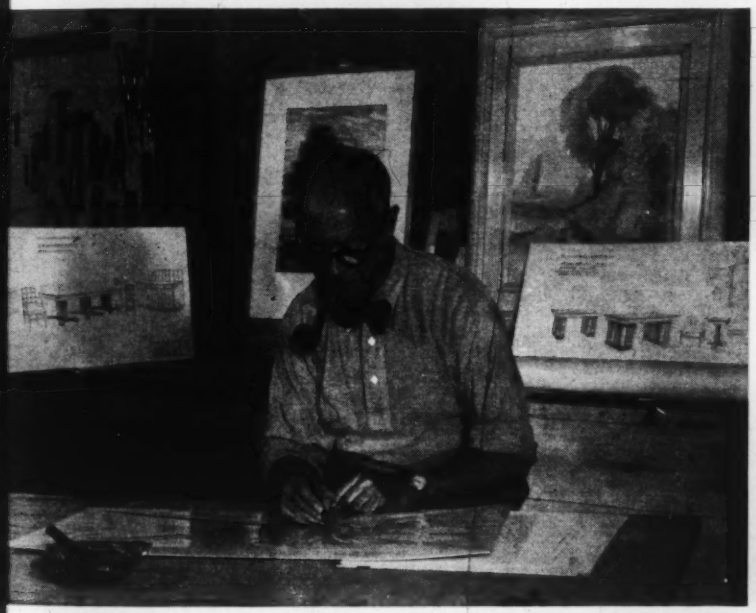
Hansen's biggest opportunity to demonstrate his interest in applied design came last year, with the completion of British-American's new head office. In their desire to emphasize the Canadian character of their business, the company decided to carry national craft motifs throughout the building. It was Hansen's task to plan and design the offices, halls and luncheon rooms, and to select the colors and materials in which such designs should be carried out. He also selected and correlated the efforts of the artists and craftsmen who were to execute the designs in wood, metal and wool.

It is to be hoped that the British-American design project, and others like it, are an omen of things to come in the approach of Canadian commerce towards the country's arts and crafts. It is not only good business in terms of employee and public relations: Canadian business can do much to retain the character of the free democratic system under which it flourishes by increasing, through the use of native imagery, their employees' sense of national belonging. For, unless our people, both through industry and government, are given that sense of belonging, it it not too much a matter for surprise that they should sometimes cast their eyes in search of "greener pastures" elsewhere.—*P.D.*

INSET *photo: Thor Hansen shows SN Art Editor Duval one of two fine carvings by Jacobine Jones in main hall.*



NANCY MEEK *and John Pocock executed 24 copper plaques used in main offices as grilles for heating units. They were oxidized to give rich, dull glow.*



ARCHIE CHISHOLM *is designer of the furniture throughout. He has used varying combinations of native Canadian wood such as walnut, elm, cherry, maple.*

CANADA GOOSE *is basis of fine tapestry, designed by Hansen and woven by Cape Breton Islanders. Furniture shows Chisholm's skilful use of materials.*

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BOOKS

SAINT'S STORY

THE LIFE OF MAHATMA GANDHI — by Louis Fischer—*Musson*—$5.00.

IT IS NOT often that we are able to read the biography of a saint within living memory of his death. That Mohandas Gandhi was a saint can hardly be denied by anyone for whom the word has any moral significance at all—though the last person to concur in such an appellation would certainly have been the Mahatma himself.

The most striking thing about Gandhi's saintliness was that he had to work exceedingly hard to achieve it. There was no record of asceticism in his family, nor did he experience a sudden, overwhelming conversion. He was a self-made saint who transcended human weakness by clinging tenaciously to a set of simple human values. He moved mountains—spiritual, political and social—by his faith in the universal principles of virtue, applied to the everyday things of life, in every sphere of life.

Mr. Fischer's biography is certainly the most complete, and perhaps the most revealing, account of Gandhi's life that has yet been written but it is far from being a first-rate critical appraisal. It is elaborately—almost too minutely—documented, but the author is so blinded by his adoration of the Mahatma that he is incapable of being truly objective about any part of his life.

He notably fails to realize that much of Gandhi's political success was due to the fact that the tyranny against which he struggled, though selfish and heartless enough in its way, was benign in comparison with the kind of tyranny with which the twentieth century has by now become familiar. How Gandhi would have fared in a Fascist or Communist autocracy is an interesting speculation but Mr. Fischer prefers not to discuss it, though he is eminently qualified to do so.

In spite of its obvious weaknesses, the book is illuminating and valuable. In length and breadth it leaves little to be desired; only in depth of penetration is it disappointing.—*J.L.W.*

PERCHANCE TO STARVE

WATER, LAND AND PEOPLE — by Bernard Frank and Anthony Netboy—*McClelland & Stewart*—$4.50.

SIDE BY SIDE with worry over whether the atomic bomb is going to destroy the human race there has been growing the feeling that, if humanity does escape the bomb, it still remains in danger of slow starvation.

The dangers foreseen by conservationists everywhere are not less threatening than those of atomic fission, or fusion, because they are less dramatic. The destruction of forests, falling water-tables and loss of topsoil are becoming familiar topics to others than farmers and foresters. Both in Canada and in the United States there are now organizations who are studying the problems and trying to make civilization safe for humanity.

This study, written by a man who has had a long career in the U.S. Forest Service, and by a collaborator who is experienced in preparing reports for Congress, naturally deals with U.S. conditions, some of which are much worse than any in Canada. The book will still be found useful by Canadians, both as a warning of what may happen here through neglect and as a guide to what may be done in the way of remedy and prevention.—*J.C.*

UNSINGING HERO

EDITOR TO AUTHOR—The Letters of Maxwell E. Perkins—edited by John Hall Wheelock—*Saunders*—$5.00.

ANY STUDENT of modern American literature has heard at least something about Perkins. He was editor of Scribners in New York from 1914 to 1947 and it was he who saw F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Ring Lardner, and many others, through the presses and on their way to immortality. But Perkins is perhaps best known as the editor and literary foster-father of Thomas Wolfe.

Consequently a collection of Perkins' letters yields richly. For a man to demonstrate greatness in the most routine of business correspondence is something; but for him to apply that greatness to the problems of writers is something more again. Examples are easy to find. For personal reasons, the reviewer chooses this one to F. Scott Fitzgerald (in answer to a letter refuting a few suggestions): "Don't ever defer to my judgment. You won't on any vital point, I know, and I should be ashamed, if it were possible to have made you; for a writer of any account must speak solely for himself." That attitude in one concerned in a practical publishing operation—he was a director of Scribners as well—is as courageous as it is rare.

The book, however, is a study in contrasts. It is a book about a very fine editor that demonstrates all the flaws of a book poorly edited. Its compiler, John Hall Wheelock, doesn't see fit to include even the slightest of biographical sketches thus making it impossible to know how old Perkins was when he wrote such-and-such a letter—as a matter of record, Perkins was born in New York in 1884. Then he has seen fit to seed the letters with footnotes — hundreds of them — explaining and reexplaining and sometimes *re*-reexplaining self-evident facts. Part of the blame for this may fall on the shoulders of the policy directors of Scribners: each Scribner book is faithfully credited to the house, sometimes three times on the same page! (Mr. Wheelock is an editor of Scribners, as frequent runnings downstairs will tell you.)

But the mechanical pedantry of the editing is matched by the paucity of corroborative literary information. And there is even one item of blatant misinformation. Every reader of Thomas Wolfe will recognize "K 19" as the Pullman car that recurs again and again as one of his most poignant symbols. Well, Wheelock tells us K19 was a locomotive! From the man who wrote the preface for "The Face of a Nation," a collection of Wolfe's poetical passages, this is a remarkable *gaffe* indeed.—*M.B.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

NEEDLE SORCERY

—Pierre Normandin

ANNE-MARIE MATTE, *with some of her needle-painted pictures.*

NEEDLE PAINTING may sound odd but it's an accurate description of the work done by Anne-Marie Matte Desrosiers. Until a few years ago this artist with her needle was better known in Europe and the U.S. than at home. Now every Canadiana collector wants a "Matte" painting.

In fact, so good is Madame Matte-Desrosiers that well-known Canadian artists of very high calibre have been prevailed upon to grant to her permission to copy their paintings. Most of her scenes are, however, original. Sometimes the idea comes to her in the night and she may get up at 4 a.m. to sketch the outline with a drawing pencil. This is the basis for her thread or wool "brush strokes." Then she decides on color. Fond of grey and black in her own tailored clothes, she mostly uses vivid colors in her paintings.

OCCASIONALLY she turns to soft browns and beige . . . as in *Sérénité,* the portrait of an old lady with coif, reading a book. This was one of her paintings displayed last year at the Quebec Handicraft Exhibition in Ottawa to an estimated 30,000 people.

Probably her most popular work is *Raconteur,* the delightful *habitant* with wrinkles (oh yes, she can convey wrinkles with her amazing needle) and a one-tooth-missing smile (*see cut at right*). But she herself loves to do boats and water scenes.

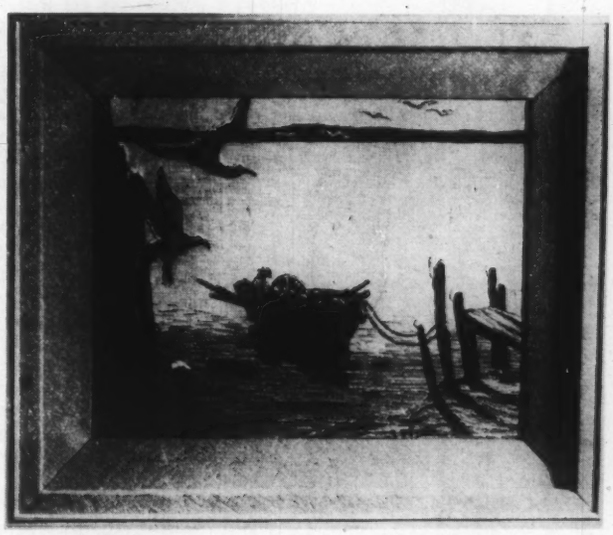
And, of course, the important thing is the stitch. The one she uses—and she is the only one using it, as far as she knows—comes from 15th century France, is called *le point du passé d'empiétant.*

ANNE-MARIE MATTE was born in the village of St. Basile le Grand, near Quebec City. Like most French-Canadian girls she learned how to draw and embroider. One day when she was 16 she looked out the window and said to her sister: "I'm going to draw the mountain and the house." And she got out her needle and did it on linen. She still does this picture, calls it *Vielle Ferme.*

Started as a hobby, this needle painting became a business. Anne-Marie had a studio at nearby Neuville, sold her unframed work at about $5 a picture. Now she gets as high as $100 for a framed and signed "canvas."

Her Canadian scenes and people are always done on Canadian linen. And every picture has a special frame, sometimes concave, sometimes with an inner linen frame.

Six years ago Anne-Marie Matte married M. Desrosiers, now lives in Ste. Hyacinthe, Quebec.



BOAT SCENE *in needle-painting, with concave linen frame.*

RACONTEUR *is famous work.*

EXHIBITION: *Their Excellencies and Jean Marie Gauvreau of* l'Ecole du Meuble *inspect Matte "canvas."*

—Capital Press

SEE HERE, MR. DIOR!

by Francis Roberts

MONSIEUR DIOR, Jacques Fath, Mr. Hartnell, sir—are you boys listening? I appeal to you as a common man, the chap in the street, Mr. X, the Joe Doe whose Mary Doe is . . . s-s-h! don't let her know I notice it! . . . no longer a perfect 34. Or whatever the vital statistics of the Perfect Woman are in these days of change and decay.

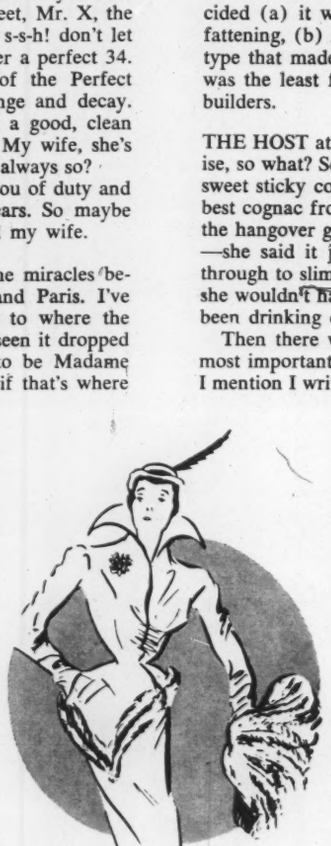
Have a heart, fellows. I'm just a good, clean Canadian kid trying to get along. My wife, she's trying to get aslim. But must it be always so?

In the past, I know, appeals to you of duty and service have not fallen on deaf ears. So maybe you can do something for me and my wife.

YOU SEE, I do know you've done miracles before. Me, I've been in London and Paris. I've seen the *femme* waistline hoisted to where the Lord never intended it to be. I've seen it dropped to where the babes would have to be Madame Houdini to pick up a lace hankie if that's where they were hinged. I've seen you flatten 'em where Venus de Milo (according to my reading) was never flat. And pad 'em where even my wife hasn't padding.

So please, *mes amis,* please, could you make it fashionable to be plump? (Pleasingly plump, I always phrase it when my wife is listening.)

You know, boys, p l u m p where a gal is usually plump, not somewhere where Salvador Dali thinks she should be plump. *Savez?* Plump where a guy whose dame is size 18 maybe, or more, doesn't mind patting. Since it's there he might as well pat it, *oui?*



PLUMP . . . *but not according to Salvador Dali.*

NOW I . . . and my wife . . . realize that the willowy ones are your cup of tea (as we used to say in the RAF, wasn't it?). But be fair, they've had their time at bat, and their husbands' pocket books have had their breaks. Give the chubby (that word again!) ones, and the husbands of the chubby ones, a break.

You see, it's this way. You guys have given my wife a guilt complex, and the psychiatrists and psychoanalysts would shake a long and skinny finger at you for that. You wouldn't want that to happen, would you?

SO WE GO to a cocktail party and there are lots of *hors d'oeuvres*—nice sticky, gucky ones. So my old wom . . er, wife says: "Oh, don't they look wonderful. But my diet book says they have more calories than a T-bone steak. Don't tempt me."

There is no T-bone steak handy (at least not at the parties my friends throw) so I remove the h. d'os.

So she counters, "You're trying to make me high, you cad. You know I always get silly giggly when I drink without eating."

The drinks arrive and who is in there first, reaching for one? But the old guilt complex rears its ugly head. "Oh dear," she moans through her best lipstick, "my doctor says cocktails put on pounds and pounds." So I suggest I drink hers. But apparently she prefers the pounds and she doesn't speak to me for the next two hours.

Of course sometimes the little girl does all right on this routine. There were the times when she decided (a) it was the mix, not the alky, that was fattening, (b) it was the volume of liquid, not the type that made her, ah, chubby, (c) that brandy was the least fattening of the recognized morale builders.

THE HOST at one affair overheard the last premise, so what? So while the rest of the guests drank sweet sticky cocktails my wife daintily sipped the best cognac from the family cellar—straight. And the hangover gave her no guilt complex that time—she said it just proved what a girl would go through to slim down for her husband. Of course she wouldn't have had that sinking feeling if she'd been drinking cocktails.

Then there was the occasion when one of my most important editors invited us to dinner. (Did I mention I write pieces for a living?) The little (?) woman put on her best bits (which she still called a potato sack even after I bought a French label to put on the inside) and her Guilt Complex.

I GUESS the editor liked me, basically, because he did it up great at his club. He did, that is, until the L.W. announced over the lobster cocktail, "Oh, I can't eat anything with a spicy sauce. You see, I'm on a diet."

"My dear, how courageous of you," gushed the ed's wife. "Tell me about it." The battle was joined.

They yattata-yattated about caloric contents, catabolic diets, (whatever they are) and protein foods. The editor shouted for lettuce and tomato juice, waved away tenderloin steaks smothered in mushrooms, and my latest manuscript.

So do I sell him a powerful piece? No. But my wife and his wife parted vowing that the very next day they were going onto an austerity routine that would turn them both into sylphs. We've never seen the guy or his wife again.

Maybe I should have tried him on the story that's been spinning around in my brain: Diets I've Been On—With My Wife. It's been so long. There was the lettuce leaf routine, so that now every time I see a rabbit I want to strangle it with my little white hands. Or the time we lived on grapefruit juice for three days. I lost five pounds and my wife gained three. Or the time we ate nothing but bananas for four days—oh brother! the results of that.

SURE, BOYS, I know. I don't have to go on these regimens. My wife doesn't even want me to, she says. But have you ever seen the hungry look in the eyes of a woman who's eating poached egg on spinach while you grind into a pair of thick pork chops fried with pineapple? I tell you, there are some things a sensitive soul can't stand.

Diet has not been my only cross. There was the time she tried exercise. Wrote away to the glamour editor of some family journal and got back a mule's load of papers, colored pink, yellow, green and blue—to keep up the clients' morale, I guess.

—Miller

CHRISTIAN DIOR *works miracles in Paris.*

There were exercises to reduce this and exercises to reduce that and the other thing. My wife, being nothing if not thorough, did them all. I didn't even mind when I was called up two flights of stairs to snap her right leg back from behind her left ear. But the next day, Oh Man!

All night she tossed and squirmed and yelped and when dawn came she was stiffened up like a pretzel. By breakfast she had discovered all the symptoms of rheumatism, lumbago, ruptured appendix and athlete's foot.

Naturally she couldn't budge from her bed. Naturally breakfast had to be brought to her—bacon and eggs and fried tomatoes and hashed browned potatoes to keep up her strength. Who brought it? Me. See my problem, M. Dior?

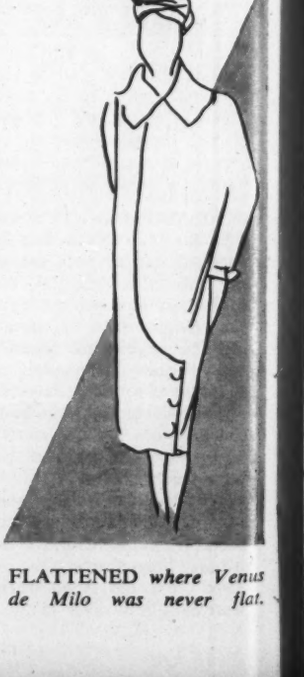
LATER there was the wonder pills gimmick. You take them three times a day and the weight just melts off. You heard what the man said. But whose weight?

My wife excuses some slight absent-mindedness as the concomitant of some slight literary tendencies. So of course the pills were never where we were when the three zero hours struck. So who was sent dashing home before dinner parties, just when the highballs were being passed? Who almost missed a plane to the South Pacific because the pills turned up missing and of course she couldn't go to Fiji without them?

I'll pass lightly over the episode of the steam baths and massage. She didn't lose much diameter but she did sigh and swoon for d a y s a b o u t that big handsome Swede. (That is a racket I should investigate.) It appears that in the end he told her that the way she was was just the way Europeans liked 'em. But he accepted her cheque just the same.

Electrolysis came next. The little martyr for her faith was stretched on the table in a wet garment to which e l e c t r i c wires were attached. The idea seems to have been to shock the curves r i g h t off her

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23



FLATTENED *where Venus de Milo was never flat.*

Islam Frees Its Women

by O. M. Green

THE WOMEN of America a few days ago presented the "Women of Achievement" Medallion to the Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, wife of Pakistan's Prime Minister. The Begum declared that it was rather to be regarded as a tribute to what all the women of Pakistan have achieved since Pakistan became an independent Dominion. In fact, the Begum has played a great part in this record of women's emancipation and all-round activities.

The record contrasts strikingly with the conventional conception of Muslim women closely shut up in purdah, only allowed outside in heavy veils, subject in everything to their lord and master.

Actually Islamic law is very fair to women, carefully protecting their property and inheritance rights and their rights in marriage and divorce. Purdah is a legacy of Hindu rule in India in pre-Mogul days. The system was a necessity for the protection of women in ancient India, and through it one can easily see how women degenerated into mere chattels of men. Their emancipation today, it is stressed, is thus only the recovery of what Islam gave them.

Forcibly Abducted

But it has gone much further than that. For several years before the British withdrawal the walls of purdah were gradually being broken down. Muslim women were becoming prominent in art, literature and the professions. Such a woman is Miss Fatima Jinnah (sister of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan) who for most of her long life has labored for the advancement of her sex.

—Capitol Press

BEGUM *Liaquat Ali Khan spoke over the CBC during Canadian visit last year.*

It was, however, the appalling communal strife and slaughter following the division of the Punjab which gave the chief impetus to the emancipation of Pakistan's women.

Then it was that the Begum Liaquat Ali Khan came forward with a double appeal: on the one hand she called for doctors, nurses, any women who would help in caring for the refugees from East Punjab; on the other, she promoted the formation of the Pakistan Women's National Guard, for sheer self-defence at a time when 60,000 Muslim women had been forcibly abducted.

This Women's National Guard is one of the most interesting phenomena of the whole movement; recalling the ancient days when Muslim women followed their husbands to battle to tend the wounded and even to fight. Today it is a recognized part of Pakistan's institutions.

In Karachi alone 800 girls are daily exercised in drill, physical training, the handling of a rifle, air raid precautions and Red Cross work. There is also a Pakistan Women's Naval Reserve small as yet but energetic and growing.

Doctors and Nurses

Meanwhile, the activities of women were developing other forms all over the country. In February 1949 the Begum Liaquat Ali Khan called a representative meeting at her husband's house in Karachi. There the All Pakistan Women's Association was formed "to fight the evils of ignorance, poverty and disease". Naturally the Begum was elected president—an office which she already held in numerous subordinate associations.

An interesting feature of the movement is the increase of women doctors; though purdah has been abolished, Muslim women prefer to be attended by women. The Fatima Jinnah Women's Medical College at Lahore and the Lady Dufferin Hospital for Women in Karachi, run by women for women, are the most notable training grounds. But there are others like them in most of the bigger towns.

Training of nurses goes a little more slowly. Not so long ago nursing was considered to be beneath the dignity of well-bred Muslim girls. Output of trained nurses now is about 350 a year. But efforts are being made to increase this number.

Art And Politics

Art is a great attraction to Pakistani women, represented at one end by Miss Razia Ferozuddin of Lahore. She paints village life in the classical manner. At the other end is Miss Zubeida Agha, perhaps the best known "modernist". Then there are numerous women's institutes where students are taught the exquisite embroidery of ancient days — especially in gold thread—and learn how to adapt it to modern styles.

There are women politicians, lawyers, journalists, members of the Civil Service. One lady, Mrs. Razia Ghulam Ali, owns and manages a very flourishing cement-pipe factory.

In all this flowering of feminine energy it is pleasing to note on the authority of the women themselves, that they have received full encouragement from the men. Proof of this is the fact that men and women receive equal pay for equal services. Pakistan has something to teach quite a number of other countries.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22

back. The operator, no doubt remembering past experience, also accepted her cheque for the course before Mrs. R. started. So Mrs. R. started, and Mrs. R. stopped. Came home a mass of jangled nerves and went around for days twitching like crazy, which caused the neighbors to conclude she'd picked up some interesting ailment while junketing in Europe. But at least it kept their kids away from ours for a while.

Other neighbors, who have nothing to do but time the arrival of the beer truck at our door, nodded sagely, tightened their prim little mouths and said it was all you could expect, having people who write pieces for the papers living on the street.

So you take it from there, Messrs. Dior, Fath and Hartnell. What about a news flash from the trade, something like this: *SPRING COSTUMES DESIGNED FOR THE PLUMP. ONLY THE PADDED ARE PRETTY. CUTIES MUST CURVE.*

Then maybe I'll get a square meal. My wife will get a rest and my bank manager will stop asking embarrassing questions about overdraft cheques made out to guys with suspicious sounding European names.

SPEAKING OF MONEY

"SO FAR as I can find out, it is the first time such a type of talks has been sponsored by a women's organization in this city," says Nazla L. Dane. She is President of the Toronto Business and Professional Women's Club.

The series of lectures, entitled "Money Talks" will take place January 26, February 2, 9, 16 and 23 at 30 Prince Arthur Avenue.

Speakers and their subjects are: H. M. Dagg, Bank of Nova Scotia (banking); Alice Willard, PhD, FSS, Wood Gundy & Company, Ltd. (investments); Mary H. Macaulay, Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company (life insurance); Mrs. Helen M. Tierney, AIIA, Insurance Companies of North America (general insurance); Margaret P. Hyndman, KC, Canada Trust Company (trusts).

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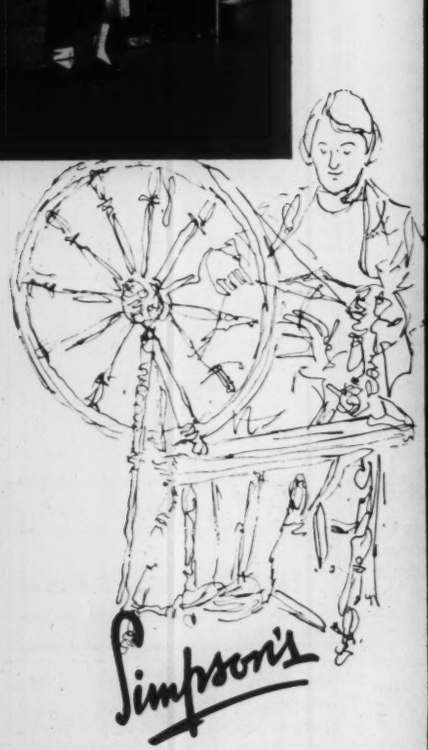


Simpson's

Tune to Simpson's Friday Night Broadcasts of the Toronto Symphony Pop Concerts over the Trans-Canada network of the CBC.

Quotes:

Fun and Games

MAY we revert, with your permission, to a subject which always intrigues us—the origin of nursery rhymes? "Four - and - twenty blackbirds baked in a pie" seems to stem from a fellow called Robert May, whose book "The Accomplished Cook" was published in the 17th century. It seems that he sometimes amused himself and his masters by devising large pies containing live frogs and birds.

"When lifting first the lid off one pye, out skip some frogs; which make the ladies to skip and shreek: next after the other pye, when out come the birds, who by natural instinct flying into the lights will put out the candles, so that what with flying birds and skipping frogs, the one above, the other beneath, will cause much delight and pleasure to the whole company."

Sounds an absolute yell to me, and I commend it to the organizers of the Spring Ball.—*From a South African daily.*

■ Chemist and researcher are combining to bring forth wonder fabrics that possess "warmth without weight"—for long the goal of mill men and research technicians. Early this year a process called "Milium" was disclosed: the back of a fabric is sprayed with a fine solution of metallic aluminum salts, after which the material lines topcoats or jackets. When heat attempts to leave the body, it is believed to reflect from the metallic salts on the lining and return to the body. This resinated, metal spray finishing process adds less than an ounce to the weight of a coat lining and is said not to interfere with its porous qualities.—*C-I-L Oval.*

■ "For the last 10 years, women have been moulded into high, pointed and exaggerated bust-lines. This reached its peak with sweater girls and female celebrities boasting about the size of their foundation garments. Now we're getting back to the natural bust look. It's still a little high and so probably it will go a little lower. That's fashion for you."—*Mrs. Ida Rosenthal, head of a brassiere company.*

■ Juliana, Queen of the Netherlands, has shed the trappings of royalty to a surprising extent. Both the Royal Palaces—at The Hague and Amsterdam—have been abandoned for a simple country house. Curtseying to the Queen has virtually been ended, and as a rule there are no ladies-in-waiting. Today the Dutch Royal family mixes freely with the people, and the young princesses all attend the ordinary day-school in the village near their home. — The Observer, *London, England.*

Concerning Food:

Hot and Hearty

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

THE pleasant aroma of mingled cooking odors is soul satisfying to the incoming family. . . . Especially when snow is on the ground, icicles are chinning themselves on the eaves. Home seems a wonderful oasis on these early-dark days.

Here is a menu of plain fare guaranteed to satisfy.

Hot Vegetable Juice
Smothered Beef
Potato Pancakes
Buttered Squash Pickled Cabbage
Raisin Maple Souffle

Smothered Beef

Veal suitable for pot roasting (veal shoulder) can be used in place of beef if desired.

3 lbs. beef for pot roasting
2 tbsp. flour
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper

Combine flour with seasonings, rub well into meat and brown well in Dutch oven, or heavy stew kettle, in 3 tbsp. cooking fat. Remove meat. Add more fat to pan if necessary to fry 3 large sliced onions until light brown. Add—

1 tbsp. dry mustard
1 tsp. celery seed
2 tsp. salt
1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce
1 cup tomato juice

Combine thoroughly and stir in any remaining seasoned flour. Return meat to kettle and spoon sauce over the meat. Cover and simmer 3 hours or until tender. Turn meat over once during the cooking period. If more liquid is needed add water or tomato juice. Skim fat from sauce before serving if necessary. Refrigerate leftover meat in the sauce. Reheat for second day meal, or serve cold. Delicious.

Potato Pancakes

Pancakes are traditional with pot roast. Since raw potatoes darken quickly plan to prepare and fry shortly before serving time.

Pare 1½ lbs. white potatoes; grate on fine grater (about 3 cups grated). To this add 1 small onion grated, 5 tbsp. flour, 1 egg unbeaten, 1 tsp. salt. Combine well. Heat cooking fat in frying pan (about ¼ inch). Drop potato mixture by heaping tablespoons into hot fat. Fry until crisp and golden brown on underside; turn; brown other side. Makes about 16 pancakes. *Dinner for two*—Omit egg, add 3 tbsp. milk and divide other ingredients by three.

Raisin Maple Souffle

Scald 1½ cups milk in top part of double boiler.

Combine— 1 tbsp. cornstarch
1 egg yolk
¼ cup maple syrup

Add a little hot milk to this, mix and return to double boiler. Cook, stirring constantly until smooth. Remove from heat. Beat 1 egg white until stiff and fold into pudding with ½ tsp. vanilla. Pour into greased 1 quart casserole dish and place in pan of hot water. Bake in 350°F oven 50 minutes, or until knife inserted in centre comes out clean. Serve hot or cold with cream. Four servings.

Note (1): ¼ tsp. maple flavoring and 1/3 cup brown sugar can be used instead of vanilla and maple syrup.

Note (2): For 6-8 servings double the quantity of all ingredients.

FOOD ADVENTURERS

COOK BOOK fans will enjoy two rather unusual books now available in Canada. "A Calendar of Food and Wine" by Nell Heaton and André Simon (British Book Service (Canada) Ltd., $3.50) is as British as a London fog. Menus, recipes and wines are presented in monthly form with interesting seasonal commentary.

Canadian cookery terms differ greatly—we measure, they weigh (very sensible) and their measurements include "breakfast cupfuls," an unknown quantity for us. Not very practical for Canadian kitchens, but a nice gift for friends overseas.

Same can be said of "Mediterranean Food" by Jean David (Longmans, $2.50). The author is British, has had practical experience in cookery in Italy, Egypt and the Greek Islands. It makes for colorful reading and the recipes sound like tales from the Arabian Nights. Our difference in cookery terms and measuring standards, and also the exotic ingredients, make it a little impractical for everyday use.

FOR FLAVOR

FOR those who own a tin or jar of the food flavor "intensifier" monosodium glutamate (one of its trade names is Ac'cent), here is a brief outline of suggested amounts to use in daily cooking:

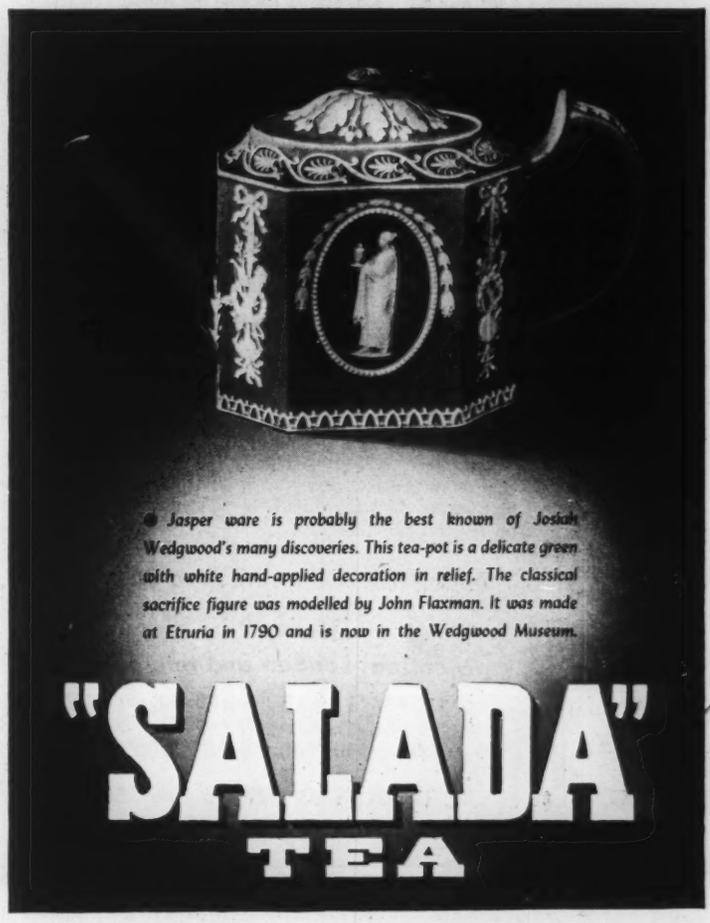
Meats: Use ½ tsp. monosodium glutamate per pound and rub in ahead of cooking time to allow it to penetrate the tissue. Use on broiled meats, roasts, stews and sautéed meats.

Poultry: Use ½ tsp. monosodium glutamate per pound. Since it doesn't penetrate the skin of the bird it is best to rub it under the skin or into the cavity before stuffing.

Fish: Use the same amount—½ tsp. per pound. Very good with shellfish.

Gravies: Use ½ tsp. monosodium glutamate with each 2 cups of sauce. The same proportion should be used with cream sauces.

Vegetables: Generally recommended ¼-½ tsp. per pound of prepared vegetables. Carrots and celery are best with the minimum amount.



Jasper ware is probably the best known of Josiah Wedgwood's many discoveries. This tea-pot is a delicate green with white hand-applied decoration in relief. The classical sacrifice figure was modelled by John Flaxman. It was made at Etruria in 1790 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.

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"WHY I STAY AWAY FROM OTTAWA"
—by Canada's brilliant novelist, Roger Lemelin

FILMS

SOME CUTTING THOUGHTS

FILMS reviewers, who must in the line of duty see at least six pictures to the average movie-goer's one, tend to develop a special resistance to certain plots, situations and angles. The film reviewer's point of satiety is low and as a rule he believes he could, if given a pair of scissors and a free hand, improve almost any picture the Industry turns out.

This is probably just an occupational illusion, for film-making is a highly complex and technical craft. Just the same I have for my own satisfaction, compiled a list of some of the sequences in 1950 which set this film-reviewer's fingers itching for the studio shears. They are as follows:

MARY LOWREY ROSS

The sequence in "Father of the Bride" which ran through the entire wedding ceremony, from "Dearly Beloved, we are gathered together" to "I pronounce you Man and Wife", also the wedding sequences in "Secret Fury", "Louisa", "The Miniver Story" and the otherwise excellent "The Men". It's hard to say whether producers were in a particularly romantic mood in 1950, or whether they just picked up the notions of brides unconsciously from each other.

The romantic sequences between Tyrone Power and Cecile Aubry in "The Black Rose"; between Debra Paget and James Stewart in "The Broken Arrow" and between Tyrone Power and Wanda Hendrix in "The Prince of Foxes". Also, any historical sequence involving Wanda Hendrix.

ALL SCENES, and indeed all pictures, in which people died slowly from incurable and mysterious maladies. (There were a lot of these.)

All sequences in which characters were shot at, point-blank, at a distance of from four to six feet and escaped unharmed or with minor injuries; *e.g.*, Elizabeth Taylor in "Conspirator" and good kind William Bendix in "Johnny Holiday."

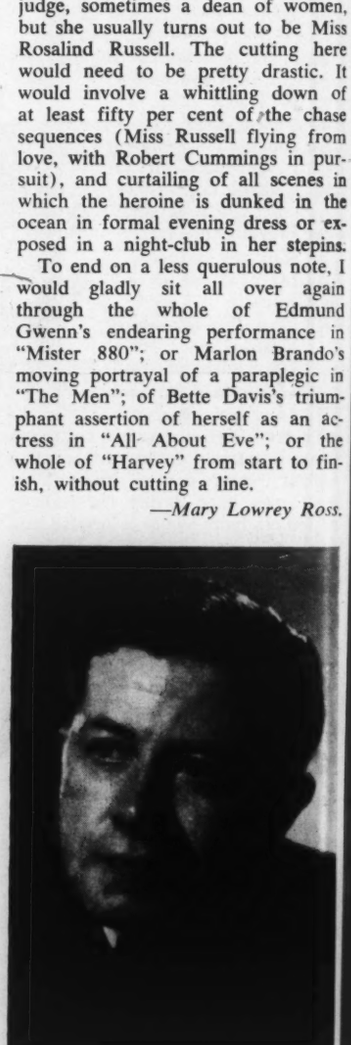
The final chase sequence in practically every mystery melodrama of the year. The producers went to considerable trouble to pick out fresh locales for these final roundups. In "The Third Man" it was Vienna's underground sewage system. In "Panic in the Streets" it was a large coffee warehouse, and in "Night and the City" the London waterfront. Joanne Dru and Edmond O'Brien were chased interminably through the underground passages of Boulder Dam, and for a while in "Union Station" it looked as though William Holden would never catch up with Lyle Bettger in the underground passages of Los Angeles Station. The films themselves ranged from fair to excellent but they all had the same weakness—the final stretch was invariably a third too long. Beyond a certain point the attention slackened as the pace accelerated.

The racing sequences in "To Please a Lady" with Clark Gable; also in "The Fireball" which is the junior version of the same plot. Clark Gable is a midget-car racer in "To Please a Lady" and Mickey Rooney a roller-skate champion in "Fireball" and both have a reputation for disabling or occasionally killing opponents on a close track. It takes three or more national events, on an accelerating scale, to convert them to a more gentlemanly point of view, but their regeneration, which came off rather incidentally seemed a high price to pay for sitting through the uproar.

THE REVERSE of this type of plot is the one about the female intellectual who learns to be a woman. Sometimes she is a professor, sometimes a judge, sometimes a dean of women, but she usually turns out to be Miss Rosalind Russell. The cutting here would need to be pretty drastic. It would involve a whittling down of at least fifty per cent of the chase sequences (Miss Russell flying from love, with Robert Cummings in pursuit), and curtailing of all scenes in which the heroine is dunked in the ocean in formal evening dress or exposed in a night-club in her stepins.

To end on a less querulous note, I would gladly sit all over again through the whole of Edmund Gwenn's endearing performance in "Mister 880"; or Marlon Brando's moving portrayal of a paraplegic in "The Men"; of Bette Davis's triumphant assertion of herself as an actress in "All About Eve"; or the whole of "Harvey" from start to finish, without cutting a line.

—Mary Lowrey Ross.



—Scott Bushe

ROBERT NEWTON: *The Regional Adjudicator, Dominion Drama Festival—English actor and drama adviser, who starts a cross-Canada adjudication in Feb. with the Maritimes.*

Distaff:

HIGH HEEL LAW

LADY LAWYERS are in the news this week. Two women were appointed KC's in Ontario; both live in Windsor. They are **Lovedy Josephine Campeau** (actually Mrs. G. C. Scott but practises under her maiden name) and **Helen McTague.** Miss Campeau was the first woman to practise law in Essex County, has been in Windsor since her 1919 graduation from Osgoode Hall. Miss McTague was born in Guelph, began Windsor practice after her 1924 graduation.

And in Vancouver, among 23 new lawyers called to the bar, was a lone female . . . **Diana Mary Priestly.**

■ And still another "first" comes in from the political field! **Mrs. Grace Shaw** made history by becoming the first woman elected to the Saanich (BC) Council. And she topped the polls, too. Mrs. Shaw was born in Calgary; worked in advertising and merchandising in a Toronto departmental store before her 1939 marriage. The Shaws have three children.

■ Mrs. **Patricia Wilks** also led the field in Burnaby to win herself a council seat.

■ Over in Paris, France, Vancouverite **Ruth White** learned that she has won a French Government scholarship. Ruth was a 1945 Arts and Science UBC graduate; was top scholar among UBC teacher trainees; won highest marks in BC this year among candidates for ATCM degrees. Now she'll spend next year at the Sorbonne in special French studies.

■ The University Women's Club of Saskatoon, Sask., has awarded its $150 scholarship to **Dorothea Guse** of Yorkton, a third year student in the College of Arts and Science.

■ There's a teachers' magazine in the U.S. that offers annual cash prizes in a travel article contest. This year's second prize winner was **Mrs. Jessie Hagerman,** teacher at Prince Charles School, Napanee, Ont.

■ A concert pianist turned painter is former Vancouverite **Ethel Planta.** Her paintings were given a private showing in Ottawa recently. Her husband Clive is the Deputy Minister of Fisheries for Newfoundland.

■ Nanaimo, BC, broke its 76 years' record and elected its first woman alderman. She's **Elsie Hall,** barrister, and her nomination had the backing of the Business and Professional Women's Club. In New Westminster Alderman **Mrs. E. Wood** headed the polls in the council election and in Victoria Alderman **Mrs. Hilda Baxter** came second.

Brain-Teaser:

Tease Served!

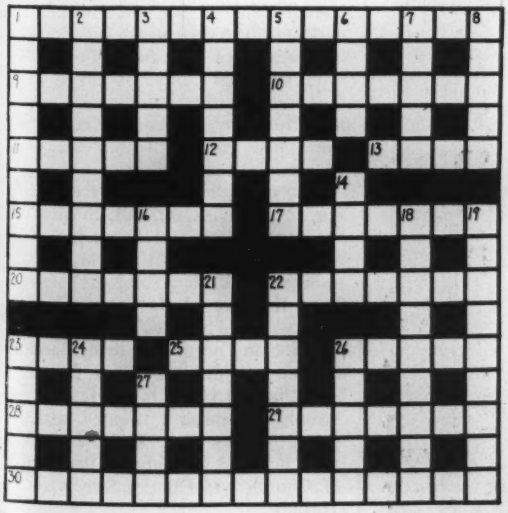
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. See 30.
9. What came down is up again. (7)
10. Indeed, sir? (7)
11. See 28.
12. Though melancholy, may show vivacity. (4)
13. See 28.
15. With which the god views his worshippers. (7)
17. Does this make your ex-pensive? (7)
20. Shakespeare's howler. (7)
22. Lighthouse keepers, perhaps. (7)
23. 101 can present a singular appearance. (4)
25. To turn round. (4)
26. See 28.
28. 26 across, 13 and 11. Short, and therefore snappy? (7,2,3,4,2,3)
29. Alec turns the color of 10. (7)
30. and 1 across. No boss! Whoopee! (4,3,4,4, 3,4,4,4)

DOWN

1. Bolshevik who helped 18 the Tsars. (9)
2. A moor, returning from a bender, makes leeway. (9)
3. Dostoevsky's fool took delight in Sherwood. (5)
4. These ends of 1 down are T's. (7)
5. Sound state of Ian when the goddess swallowed him? (7)
6. By her transformation, Lot's wife was to Lot. (4)
7. Was Handel's written in the Florida key? (5)
8. Do the Swiss use a false set o' teeth to make this sound? (5)
14. If pallid, one may resort to concealment here. (4)
16. Shake the dice. (4)
18. See 1 down. (9)
19. "and all our . . . s have lighted fools The way to dusty death". (Macbeth) (8)
21. Was this kind of photo canned? (7)
22. Du Maurier's titled lady was dead certain of fame. (7)
23. This lynching Incident was not a slipknot round the bovine's neck. (2-3)
24. Erect in the water off Greece. (5)
26. They're news in the "Times". (5)
27. When mailed, could come as quite a blow to one. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

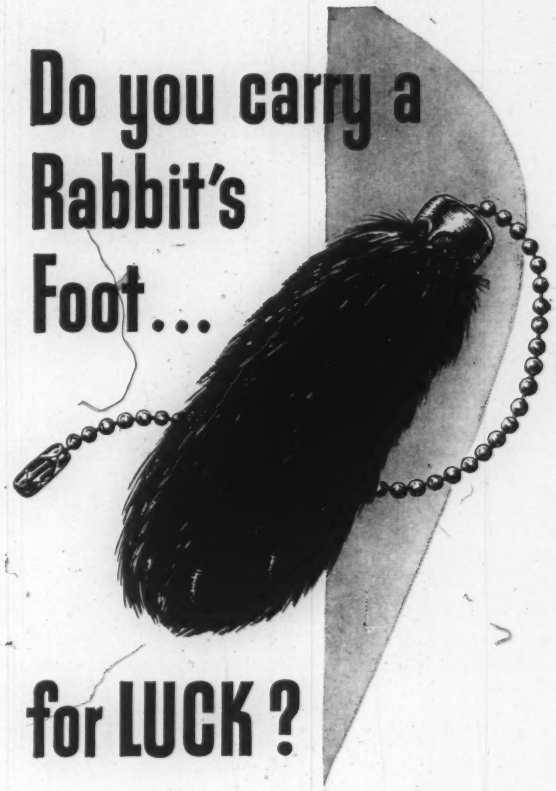
ACROSS

1, 11, 30 and 8. There is no new thing under the sun
9. Honks
10. Sew
11. See 1
13. Strangler
14. Extra
15. No dice
17. Hogmanay
20. Password
22. Smiths
26. Rules
28. Snow apple
30. See 1
31. Elm
32. Frost
33. Newfoundland

DOWN

2. Honored
3. Resin
4. Insole
5. New broom
6. Nitre
7. Written
8. See 1
12. Gravy
16. Cow
18. Mum
19. Prospero
20. Perdu
21. Saladin
23. Typhoon
24. Scents
25. Mormon
27. Shrew
29. Awful

(139)



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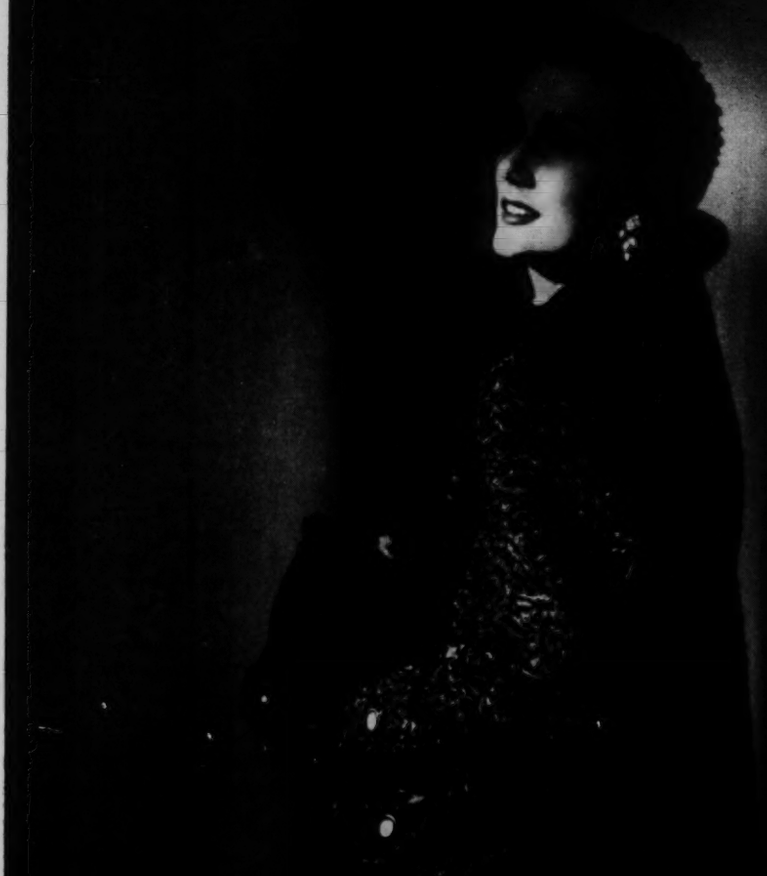

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CONTROLS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

stampede into them. They haven't changed their views about direct consumer controls to combat inflation. They still think overall price control means overall wage control. And wage control is the second most unpopular thing, next to conscription, which the Government could tackle. Even this could change, depending on how things work out in the United States and how Canadian opinion expresses itself.

Production controls are quite a different story. It now seems quite inevitable that the use of basic raw materials, one after another, will have to be restricted. Studies are already being made to get an idea of all the different uses to which some of them are put. They've changed and developed so much that last-war information is very little use. "It isn't even worth digging up the files," I was told. Officials will tell you not to conclude from this that controls are contemplated. But the logic of the situation is obvious. The Western alliance must make sure, as far as possible, that essential materials are sent where they'll do most good.

The tiredest words in Ottawa right now are *ad hoc*. They're used as adverb, noun, adjective and verb. Ottawa is *ad hoc*-ing it. No master-plan for complete controls: just a series of separate decisions to meet specific cases. But it's likely to be a continuing series. It'll become more rapid as habit and experience show the way. And no one can tell where it will stop.

RETAILORED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

publishing house comparable to some of the largest in the world. And yet, he might have gone to the U.S. for his fling at fame. We wonder if Col. Maclean would have been able to mushroom his publishing idea into the huge business it is today, had he located in the U.S. A large number of chain publishers had already entered the field in the United States at that time. The pioneering opportunity was in Canada.

And while many may go to the United States today, they would be unwise to turn their backs with finality on the land of their birth. For unless some fool uses atomic bombs as confetti to mark the wedding of Canada and Prosperity, this country is due for some fast growing within the next couple of decades.

The time certainly hasn't even begun to arrive as yet, but, in view of the speed of present-day living, it is a conceivable thought that in the not-too-distant future, a somewhat slower, John Bull-like Uncle Sam will wistfully wag his head as he watches his sons looking northward to the land of fortune and future. Perhaps, if he follows that one young fellow far enough he may recognize a talented, artistic, young grandson of Richard Taylor. And he'll be standing at the corner of Church and Charles Streets — in Toronto.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

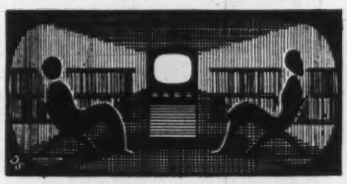
The Old And The New

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MR. AND MRS. Penticton bought the television set for the sake of the children, Diane and Hillquist. They had no use for a television set for themselves, they declared, forgetting to cross their fingers as they said it. For if you tell a lie there is always danger that eventually it will come home to roost as Truth.

Before long Mrs. Penticton discovered that the living-room was badly adapted to television. So she sold the chesterfield set and substituted light movable chairs comfortably upholstered in foam rubber. She then removed all the lamps and end-tables, silver-framed photographs and bric-a-brac. The room was now admirably adapted to television, with everyone able to move about safely in the dark, with the aid of a pocket flashlight.

The Pentictons still went out occasionally in the evening. They went to visit friends, who entertained them with television. By this time, to be sure, they were almost intolerably bored with the television programs, but nothing else offered or seemed likely to offer itself. So they sat there, cut off from human intercourse and sunk in dull receptivity. It sometimes seemed to Mr. Penticton that the commercial advertiser, who leaned from the screen and chanted cajolingly about toothpaste and cigarettes and laxatives, had more human relation to the group than any of them had to each other. He at least wanted to sell them something.



One Christmas Mrs. Penticton surprised the children with a fine chromium-plated popcorn vending machine. This gave the Pentictons a temporary prestige in the neighborhood, but the Jenkins family caught up with them presently by installing a candy bar. Mrs. Penticton countered by setting up a soft-drink stand in the front hall. It was an immense success with the children, but it depressed Mr. Penticton indescribably. The popcorn vending-machine, in particular, came to symbolize to him the continuous packaged emptiness of their lives.

"WHERE are the children?" he asked one evening, coming into the dining room where Mrs. Penticton was laying two places for dinner.

"They wanted to see a program," Mrs. Penticton said. "They said they'd just take cokes and popcorn and lifesavers."

"What a life!" Mr. Penticton said.

Halfway through dinner Mrs. Penticton said wistfully, "Do you remember what a treat it used to be to get a sitter and go to the movies? We never seem to go anywhere any more."

"There aren't any more movies," Mr. Penticton pointed out, and it was true. All the movie houses had by this time been converted into garages or turned into indoor parking spaces or simply swept away by the wreckers.

"We ought to get rid of the television set," Mr. Penticton said.

"Then we wouldn't have *anything*," said Mrs. Penticton. "And the children wouldn't have any friends and we wouldn't have any friends either."

"We could move somewhere where there weren't any TV sets," Mr. Penticton said. "We might even move to Moose Factory. They can't have reached Moose Factory yet by coaxial cable."

There was a scream of lunatic laughter from the front room. "My God!" Mr. Penticton cried, and went to read his paper in the bathroom.

As it turned out, the Penticton family didn't have to go to Moose Factory. They found exactly what they were looking for, not a dozen blocks away, in a converted cinema.

THE owner, a Mr. Arkwith, had made a large fortune in the entertainment world, and lost it. Since he was a cunning man he figured that when the wave of television set buying had spent itself there would be a second wave of purchasers in search of a sanctuary from television. That was why he had converted his moving picture theatre into a family apartment house in which he rented suites with only one restriction—that no one should own a television set.

The Pentictons moved in, and soon even the younger Pentictons had adjusted themselves to their new surroundings. Mrs. Penticton furnished the living room with a chesterfield set, with lamps and ornaments and nests of little tables. Mr. Penticton read his paper in comfort. They all ate together in the dining-room and once a week, for a special treat, they all went to the movies in their old house.

It was even better than in the pre-television days, when you had to waste time endlessly looking for a parking-space. Now they simply ran into their own garage. To be sure, it was a little expensive, but as Mr. Penticton said, you have to spend money to make the most of both worlds, the old and the new.

PEOPLE

CANADIANS ABROAD

■ Next summer **Garfield Weston** will bring 50 British girls to Canada while 50 Canadian girls will visit Britain as his guests. This will be the third year of the Canadian industrialist's plan to develop closer understanding between the two countries via youth. The Canadian girls will be chosen from all 10 provinces. Selection will be made through schools by the Canadian Education Association. Average age will be 16. "Several groups of boys are exchanging visits under other auspices," says Mr. Weston. "I think it is time someone did something for girls—our future homemakers."

■ Two Regina girls arrived back to greet the New Year at home. **Ione Joslin** and **Kay Clews** have worked in offices, stores, and restaurants to finance their 45,000-mile trip. They've celebrated the last three New Years with a swim from beaches in New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. This didn't seem quite right, they said, and they were looking forward to Regina and snow.

■ Five months ago **Patricia Woods,** 20, and **Rose Cudby,** 19, left their homes in Victoria, BC. Between them they had $400 and two bicycles. Since then they've covered Scotland and the north of England, the Yorkshire moors and the industrial midlands. They're as systematic in their finances as they are in their sightseeing. They have spent an average of 70 cents a day so far. Now they're in London for the winter.— Next ports of call will be Devon, Cornwall, Ireland. Then France and as much of Europe as they can get to in the three years they've allotted themselves. "But somewhere along the line we've got to make our return fare to Canada," says Rose. "That's definite."

■ Canadian author **Thomas Costain,** top-earning writer in the U.S. today, arrived in Toronto for a brief visit with relatives. He admitted he first started writing historical novels while in high school at Brantford, Ont., but they never saw the light of day. "I was crazy about history, even then," he said. At present he's working on the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

COSTAIN: *"Crazy about history."*

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Can British Industry Do the Job?

Stagnation, Caused by Inflexibilities in the Economy, Will be a Dangerous Drawback in the Coming Years

by W. Arthur Lewis

Manchester.

EVER since about 1870 the economic foundations of Britain have seemed to grow steadily less secure. From 1870 to 1914 industrial production grew only very slowly, much more slowly than in the decades before 1870, and much more slowly than in rival industrial countries. The rate of growth of exports fell off. Britain clung to old industries, while the world's new industries, like steel and chemicals, and the world's new scientific methods of production, flourished more vigorously elsewhere. By 1914 Britain was no longer the world's industrial leader in any dynamic sense.

The period from 1918 to 1939 was even worse. Industrial productivity per man started to grow more rapidly, but there was heavy unemployment and declining trade. These brought the humiliating climax of 1931, when the pound had to be devalued; a climax which has been followed by two decades in which the country has not paid its way.

Favorable Circumstances

Since 1947 we have done well. But we are doing so in very favorable circumstances. Two major competitors, Germany and Japan, are prostrate. A third, the U.S.A., is showering money all over the world and generating an inflationary boom.

Flexibility is clearly the secret of our survival. These islands cannot support their fifty million inhabitants, still increasing by two millions every ten years, except by international trade. This means that, in competition with larger and more powerful rivals, we must be able to sell to the world what the world wants, at prices that the world will accept. What the world wants is changing all the time, and unless we can change our products accordingly, we are sunk.

Now it is perfectly clear that the reason for our relative stagnation from 1870 to 1939 was that we failed to keep up with the changing demands of international trade. It was the United States and Germany that were pioneering the new trades, while we clung to the old. It is clear also that our progress in the last few years is no index to our soundness. Ever since 1945 the world has been hungry for goods, and any manufacturing country could sell anything.

Four Dangers

Apart from war, there are four danger spots at present. Two of them we are working to remove; but the other two grow more dangerous.

First, we must again become the country which is foremost in starting up new lines of production. We must invent new commodities to take the place of the old ones which pass out of international trade as new countries industrialize. We lost our leadership in this sphere to Germany and to the U.S.A. when we neglected to develop industrial research, and concentrated instead on pure science. Nowadays everyone knows this, and it is heartening to see the rate of absorption of scientists into industrial laboratories.

Everyone knows, secondly, that we cannot compete on reasonable terms unless our productivity increases at least as fast as that of other countries. We are taking up scientific management. And our trade union movement is losing its restrictive outlook.

But who can be hopeful of the third necessity, which is labor mobility? We cannot produce the right things unless we can shift labor out of the wrong industries into the right ones. Over this vital movement we have lost all control, and have no vestige of a plan for retrieving control. This winter we have a coal crisis due to lack of manpower in the mines. Our labor supply flows its own sweet way. If in 1960 it is to be found in the industries where it is wanted, this will be nothing but a most unlikely stroke of luck.

Just as unpromising is the fourth spot. New commodities and efficient production are both highly correlated with the birth and growth of new firms. Our present industrial giants may be highly efficient, but heaven help us if fifty years from now they are still the leading firms in our economy. For new ideas you must have new men and new firms, and any economic system in which the new cannot rise up and challenge the old is doomed. But what is the prospect of new firms today?

The first condition for success is a high level of capital formation. Industry must be fertilized by new machines and new capital equipment of all sorts if its productivity is to be high, and to keep rising more or less steadily.

Alas, this is a race we are losing. The Economic Commission for Europe has published comparative figures of net investment in industry (including fuel and power) for the United States and for European countries. Translated into dollars of pre-war purchasing power, our net investment per head in 1949 was 60 dollars. The figures for Holland and France were each 100 dollars; for Sweden 130 dollars; for Norway 160 dollars; and for the U.S.A. 190 dollars (in 1948).

Clearly, capital investment in our industry is pretty low. And since British industry has long needed overhauling, this is a race in which we cannot afford to be so clearly falling behind.

Is it that the country is consuming too much of what it produces; indulging in riotous living, instead of saving for tomorrow? Not at all. The proportion of the national income devoted to capital formation is as high in Britain as it is anywhere else, and higher than in most other countries.

Welfare Investment

Where we differ so markedly from other countries is that a smaller part of our investment goes into productive industry. Into agriculture, manufacturing and transport we put 56 per cent of our capital, while the French put 77 per cent of theirs. The remaining 44 per cent we put into housing. That is the highest percentage of any country in Europe.

This is partly the outcome of very high taxation. The State takes from private citizens funds which might otherwise be available for investment in industry, and uses them instead for capital formation in the welfare sector. Viewed in relation to our well-being ten years from now, this hardly looks like a sensible policy.

It does not, of course, follow directly that taxation is too high. Even at present rates of taxation the result would be very different if the proceeds of taxation were made available for investment in industry, instead of going so largely to welfare services. To some extent they are; capital investment in the nationalized industries has been covered by taxation. But there is not yet a channel for making

CONTINUED INSIDE BACK COVER

W. ARTHUR LEWIS *is Professor of Political Economy in the University of Manchester.*

—U.K.I.O.

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U.K. BUSINESS

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WASTED SKILLS

WHEN HE was 14, Ben Thornton went to work as a mill-hand in Manchester. Four years later, he was apprenticed as a tool maker's helper. Before he married, at 23, he was a master tool maker.

Ben didn't stop there. At the age of 30 he was a foreman, and ten years later a superintendent, the job he held until last November. Then, according to company regulation, he retired. He had passed the age limit set arbitrarily at 65.

An appeal to the board of directors failed. They agreed that he was a thoroughly trained machinist and administrator, but the company law did not allow for "exceptions to the rule."

Ben Thornton wasn't prepared to quit, but found the other firms in his business had similar regulations. The only openings he could find were night watchman and messenger. At the end of the year, he hadn't accepted any post.

In the midst of a universal labor shortage, other men and also women at the retiring age are finding it difficult to stay in their jobs, even though their skills are needed and their health allows it. Many want to remain at work to maintain their standard of living: with a high cost of living their pensions are inadequate.

This situation persists in spite of the shortage of youthful labor to meet the demands of both consumer industries and armaments. The latest U.K. estimate is a deficit of 250,000 workers for defence plants alone.

Like other western European countries, Britain is faced with an aging population. By 1975 there will be eight million men and women over 65, compared with today's six million. Unless the forced retirement age is raised, there will be only four wage earners for every retired person.

If the National Health scheme and new medical discoveries are effective, more people can be expected to pass the age of 70 than do now. With more labor-saving devices, fewer workers will be needed in individual plants, but the demand will have to be met from the dwindling pool. This is bound to include many old persons still willing and able to work.

In a few cases, employers are experimenting with ways to keep old employees on the pay-roll, and even to absorb retired persons from other industries. While they cannot do jobs given to young workers, they are effective and reliable in others.

They can, for instance, instruct new recruits. They are more conscientious as inspectors and messengers. They give good service in special workshops run at a slower pace. In some cases they are allowed a slightly shorter week.

Members of Parliament have asked the Government to lead the way by employing more Sixties-and-Over in the Civil Service and in the nationalized industries. It is hoped that public and private companies will follow with their own schemes to open up their ranks.

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PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29

second volume of his narrative history of England and has just returned from a trip to the U.K. to get material. Then he has in mind a novel about a biblical character about whom no one has ever written so far as he knows. What amazes publishers is that Costain is about the only person who can write historical novels today which are popular without being pornographic.

CANADIANS AT HOME

■ Pupils of Sackville Public School in Toronto have built a treasure chest which they want to fill with "high ideals, good habits and right attitudes." With this in mind they asked people they considered had made a success of their lives to think back to their younger days to give today's children a lead. **Governor-General Viscount Alexander's** advice was "to work hard. If you really have a firm intention of doing something worthwhile, you must simply work with great determination to this end." **Prime Minister St. Laurent** wrote: "It seems to me that if all young Canadians became possessed with a love of freedom, a deep respect for and tolerance of the rights and opinions of others, and a desire to learn and to understand the truth, the future of our growing country as well as their own is assured."

—CP

"HARD *work*"; "*An assured future.*"

■ Winnipeg's **Gisele La Fléche** added pantomime to her repertoire last week. As a dashing Robin Hood at Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre, her acting and singing proved almost a show in themselves. And the audience found her as pleasant to watch as she is to listen to over the radio. This year saw a big revival in pantomimes across Canada. Gisele was aided and abetted by a 10-man chorus, attendants and comedians in the old pantomime which was revised by Mavor Moore as an all-out musical treat.

■ In Halifax, **Harry Falconer McLean,** 67-year-old construction tycoon, said it was high time modern youths went to work in the old-fashioned way instead of "sitting around on the seat of their fancy pants." Better known as "Mr. X," the man who loves giving money away, Mr. McLean was just back from a big game hunt in Africa. One way to get things going, he suggested, would be "railroads right through to the north. I'll start them myself and I'm almost 100 years old." Before he left the city he did his usual hand-out act with the hotel staff.

■ **Cliff Lumsden** the boy from New Toronto, Ont., who twice won the world's professional swimming title, has been nominated for the Lou Marsh Trophy as Canada's outstanding athlete for 1950.

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BUSINESS ANGLE

New Attack on Capitalism

CAPITALISM isn't doing so well these days. It's under attack, politically and economically, in many fields and losing ground. The other day President Peron of Argentina was reported as saying that "capitalism is undoubtedly the worst evil of the 19th and 20th centuries," and that capitalistic exploitation of the workingman "is the cause which is leading the world to communism". President Nehru of India said that ultimately the world would turn down both capitalism and communism and take something in the middle ground.

Every once in a while Herbert Hoover, a thoroughly capitalistic ex-President of the United States, takes it upon himself to utter words of warning and counsel to his countrymen. In a radio address he told them that the United States must avoid getting into a war with world communism in either Asia or Europe, since it could not win such a war and would only exhaust itself. Mr. Hoover said: "We Americans alone with sea and air power can so control the Atlantic and Pacific oceans that there can be no possible invasion of the Western Hemisphere by communist armies. They can no more reach Washington in force than we can reach Moscow."

Western Europe, with communist armies immediately to the east and with socialist governments functioning in its midst, will see the Hoover speech as a threat of total abandonment by the United States. No doubt most of the world will see it as an admission of weakness.

Surprising Hostility

To the vast majority of us on this continent, who have been accustomed to believe in the basic soundness of private capitalism and to regard it as the source and mainspring of progress and opportunity, the present worldwide hostility to capitalism is astonishing as well as alarming. In respect of the attack by the President of Argentina, we would ordinarily do no more than raise a surprised eyebrow, confident that the abounding fruitfulness of North American capitalism was a sufficient defence—especially when, as now, it contrasts so strikingly with the economic shortcomings of authoritarianism. But we feel, under today's political conditions, that it isn't just Mr. Peron talking; that he is voicing the conviction, right or wrong, of many men in many countries.

What is that conviction? That capitalism does not produce bountifully? No, not that, but rather that too much of what is produced goes to too few people, that capitalism means monopoly, and that it does not provide security for the many dependents it creates.

The common man is distrustful of big corporations and suspicious of the influence they exert upon governments; he approves of labor unionization and of the highest-possible taxes on high incomes because he feels that the big bosses must be held in check and knows of no other way to do it. For the same reason, his distrust of big business, he demands government control of prices as soon as a tight economic situation develops, regardless of the fact that such control must mean suspension of the freedom of enterprise that has brought so much material increase.

Itself to Blame

Undoubtedly capitalism—private enterprise—is itself largely to blame for the existence of so much antagonism; in too many cases it has only given workers a share of increased revenues when compelled to do so; it has overcharged customers and set up combines and trusts against the public interest. But if it, or some of it, has been guilty of these evil practices, it has also been guilty of failing to acquaint the world with its good points—of its responsibility for the enormous rise in the general standard of living, for the shortening of working hours, for the improvement in social services. Today capitalism is judged by what it has not yet had time to accomplish, rather than by what it has done.

It is the creation and employment of capital that makes progress—the shorter hours and higher wages. Does today's worker work better than his grandfather did? No, the increased benefits he enjoys come from the better tools he uses, tools provided by the owners of capital. To have more progress, more leisure, more of the good things of life for everyone, we must constantly build more capital—and that will come from the maintenance of conditions favorable to its creation.

A serious danger today is that the general desire for security will so throttle enterprise, through controls and taxes, that the amazing progress of the last half-century is slowed down if not halted. Private capitalism means individualism and freedom of opportunity. Today, more than ever, it's worth preserving.

—John Steele

by P. M. Richards

U.S. BUSINESS

WORLD ALLOCATION PLAN

COMPETITIVE bidding among the North Atlantic Treaty nations for strategic raw materials has been hurting America's European allies more than the subsequently higher prices of, say, sterling area-produced raw materials has helped them. The heavy buying of the U.S. has created scarcities and raised prices, both to a greater degree than Europeans consider necessary.

In Britain, zinc, which is already under a 25 per cent restriction, may be cut to half the amount required to meet the demand; drastic cuts are expected in consumer goods using copper. This year aluminum users will have to face a reduction from 17,000 tons to 15,000 tons a month.

An international system for allocating strategic raw materials is in the planning stage by Washington defence officials and the State Department. Such a world allocation program probably would include zinc, wool, rubber, tin and other necessary commodities with the list running into the hundreds eventually.

It is thought that international committees of key producing and consuming countries might be set up for each strategic commodity in short supply. The international board would have the function of seeing that such scarce commodities go to the countries that need it most for the defence effort.

Meanwhile, President Truman has asked the lawmakers on Capitol Hill for an additional $1.8 billion for the fiscal 1951 stockpile program. If his request is approved, as is likely, the total stockpile funds in fiscal 1951 will run to $3 billion. About $1.17 billion has been appropriated so far.

—CPR

LEAD: *Impure anodes being purified at the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company plant at Trail, BC.*

Lead:

TOO SLOW

DOMESTIC fabricators are planning an appeal to the Government to suspend application of the higher duty rate on lead in order to avert a threatened shortage of this metal, so essential for defence requirements.

The higher duty became operative Jan. 1, as a result of the termination of the U.S.-Mexico trade agreement of 1943. It is feared the Congress will delay in taking action as it already has in the case of antimony. The duty on antimony doubled recently, and, despite the great need for this metal, Congress failed to rescind the duty.

Pulp & Paper:

SQUEEZE

A BOOMING grey market in wood pulp is squeezing smaller paper manufacturers in the U.S. With only 7 per cent of U.S. consumption of wood pulp available for purchase on the domestic market (most pulp being consumed by the mills that either produce it or import it) the smaller mills are forced to pay stiff prices for their supplies.

Speculators have gained control of large amounts of spot pulp and are asking from $180 to $200 a ton against the average contract price of $117. The result: the National Production Authority has exempted wood pulp from priorities regulation in order to protect supplies available to 400 small mills.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

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CAN. BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

THOUGH Canada will doubtless be feeling the accumulating shortages of materials and labor more keenly in a few weeks, this country's business position, thus far in 1951, is relatively easy and encouraging. Business inventories are substantial in most cases, wholesalers are well stocked and Canadian industrial production continues to hold at a high level, in contrast to the U.S., where materials shortages and governmental restrictions have held down production in many lines of industry. U.S. consumer goods shortages have not yet appeared, but consumer production is being cut back in many fields to make way for defence business, even though the placing of many defence orders is being held up by frequent changes in estimates of defence needs. Uncertainties produced by "voluntary" price restrictions are also hampering U.S. business; however, mandatory controls are widely expected in the early future, perhaps by March. Broadly, the U.S. business picture—now one of considerable confusion incidental to the large-scale turnover to war production—will probably clarify quickly, and thereby offer more promise of stability for the Canadian economy, which is henceforth to be rather closely tied in to it.

HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO, CANADA

95th Annual Statement

30th November, 1950

ASSETS

Cash, Deposits with, and due from Other Banks		$ 89,117,373.
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	Not exceeding market value	183,688,993.
Municipal and Other Securities	Not exceeding market value	25,590,405.
Call Loans (secured)		12,485,600.
Commercial and Other Loans		165,696,567.
Bank Premises		5,996,139.
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit as per contra		4,506,359.
Other assets		74,938.
Total Assets		$487,156,374.

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$460,331,337.
Acceptances and Letters of Credit outstanding		4,506,359.
Liabilities to the public not included under foregoing heads		309,856.
Dividends declared and unpaid		330,656.
Capital	$ 6,000,000.	
Reserve Fund	14,000,000.	
Undivided Profits	1,678,166.	21,678,166.
Total Liabilities		$487,156,374.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1950, after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made		$ 2,560,692.
Less:		
Depreciation on Bank Premises and Equipment	$415,518.	
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Government Taxes	937,358.	1,352,876.
		$ 1,207,816.
Dividends	$840,000.	
Provision for Bonus to shareholders payable 15th January, 1951	120,000.	960,000.
Balance of Profits carried forward		$ 247,816.
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1949		$ 1,430,350.
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1950		$ 1,678,166.

J. L. CARSON, *President* L. G. GILLETT, *General Manager*

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

Labor:

MORE SKILLS

STRATEGIC materials were not the only necessities in the defence production picture that were in scarce supply. Canada's chronic under-population problem, which had plagued transportation businesses all through the country's history, was also threatening to undermine present defence production plans. In its monthly survey of Canadian manpower, the Department of Labor noted a shortage in skilled trades. At the same time, the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association issued a warning on the situation.

—Globe and Mail

ONTARIO'S FROST: *To meet labor need, expanded immigration policy.*

The skilled labor shortage posed a very real threat. It was the field in which the imposition of a war economy on booming peacetime conditions would be most severely felt. Industry would need more skills for the production of war machines, but besides this, the armed services themselves required skilled hands to operate and maintain the machines.

The Ontario Government had completed plans to bring 50,000 skilled workers from Europe to the province this year. Some weeks ago, Premier Leslie Frost had stressed Ontario's need for skilled workers, particularly in the hydro-electric, automobile and electrical manufacturing industries as well as in the building trades. Federal and Provincial authorities had cooperated, and the first immigrants under the scheme were expected before the end of this month.

The danger to the defence program created by the skilled labor shortage had given critics of the Federal Government's immigration policy some additional ammunition: they had no hesitation in using it. But before an expanded immigration policy could be more than a panacea, there were two major difficulties which had to be overcome.

In the first place, countries from which the immigrants might come were themselves faced with heavy defence production requirements. They had criticized—and with effect (*see U.S. Business*)—U.S. stockpile buying which made it more difficult for them

to get strategic raw materials. They were not likely to feel any more kindly to a syphoning off of their skilled tradesmen.

In the second place, the skilled worker was now likely to find very tangible reasons for remaining in his own country—reasons which would make the potential, but at the moment intangible, benefits offered by emigration less attractive.

An expanded immigration policy was one way of easing the situation quickly, but the possibility that it would strengthen Canada's industrial position at the expense of that of her allies, made it unwise to rely too heavily on it. There was practically no unemployment in Britain, so British workers who migrated would have to leave British jobs to do so. With the Canadian emphasis on skilled labor, those emigrants were likely to be workers Britain could ill afford to lose at this time.

Aluminum:

BACK ON THE TRACK

THE TALKS between Canada's Trade Minister C. D. Howe and U.S. Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer seemed to put the Canadian-U.S. economic cooperation program back on the tracks. The U.S. policy on aluminum had caused disappointment in the program and not a little pessimism as to its results. Howe and Sawyer, however, were apparently able to talk business. After the talks, Sawyer announced that the U.S. was prepared to reconsider the Canadian aluminum offer, and Canadian authorities were satisfied "we are really on the map" in the U.S. National Production Authority's plans.

The most enthusiastic reaction to the outcome of the talks probably came from British Columbia. Plans of the Aluminum Co. of Canada to build a huge power and aluminum project in the west coast province had kept British Columbians aluminum-conscious for two years. During this time the company had been surveying lake and river systems in the province to find a location for a 1,500,000 hp hydro-electric power generating plant. The $400 million development would mean a lot to BC, and apparently the half million tons of aluminum, which Alcan would deliver to the U.S. over a period of years, was the boost needed for an immediate beginning on the BC project.

—Leatherdale

GEORGE BAKER

■ After more than 30 years with the Robert Simpson Co., General Sales Manager George Baker retired at the end of the year. He joined Simpson's in 1920 as Advertising Manager of the Toronto store, and was made Sales Manager of the company's stores across Canada. Baker came to Simpson's after spending some time as a newspaper reporter in Buffalo, where he was born, and eight years as Advertising Manager of The Thomas C. Watkins store in Hamilton, Ont.

Review:

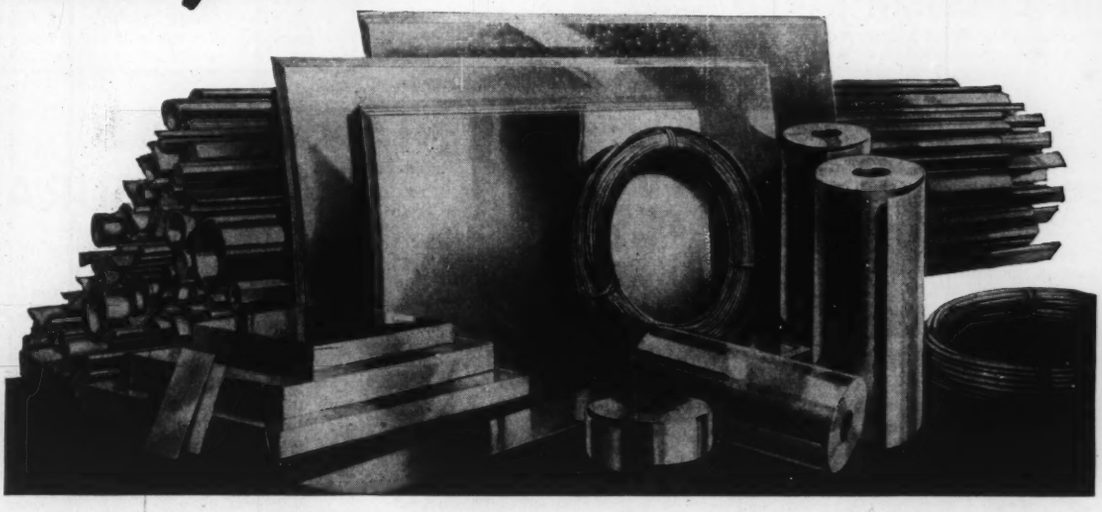
NB BRIGHTENS

A MARKED economic comeback that began early in 1950 has caused New Brunswick to enter 1951 with a far more buoyant confidence.

The recovery has been paced by the forest industries, which were in a slump just a year ago. Now lumbering is active again, working to fill a steady demand in Canada and the United States and a revived market in Britain. Pulpwood cutters are busy, for the seven pulp mills have been going at a capacity rate and numerous plant expansions and improvements have been made. The supposedly defunct pitprop export trade, too, revived during 1950.

The benefit of this uptrend has spread like a widening wave among local merchants, trucking companies, railway lines, port workers and everyone else who is eventually affected by

Copper, BRASS and BRONZE

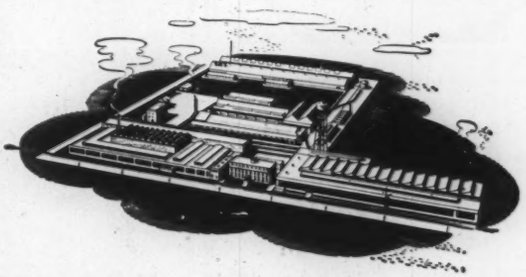


- - - and other Copper Alloys for hundreds of different uses!

Since 1922, Anaconda has been headquarters in Canada for Copper and Copper Alloys for the small business man as well as Canada's biggest industries. We are proud of this distinction. In continuing to give customers quality products as well as the best service and research, Anaconda is maintaining an important place in Canada's national development . . . helping industry to improve the Canadian standard of living.

Anaconda American Brass Limited produces Anaconda Copper and Copper Alloys in practically all commercial forms, including: sheet, wire, rods, tubes and special shapes.

Whether your requirements are large or small, our sales and production experts as well as Anaconda distributors will be glad to serve you. Anaconda American Brass Limited, Main Office and Plant: New Toronto, Ontario; Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Square Building.



ANACONDA Copper and Brass

Fight Polio—Give to the Canadian March of Dimes.

Anaconda Copper & Copper Alloys

BURNS & CO. LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Directors of the Company have declared Quarterly Dividends payable in 1951 on Class "A" and "B" shares of the Company as follows: January 27, Class "A" $1.50; Class "B" 50c; April 27, Class "A" and "B" 50c each; July 27, Class "A" and "B" 50c each; Oct. 27, Class "A" and "B" 50c each; payable to shareholders of record the 7th of each dividend month.

National Trust Company Limited is the Transfer Agent with offices at Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

R. J. Dinning,
President.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 256

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1951 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY 1951, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th December 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 15th December 1950.

GUARANTY TRUST

Company of Canada

62nd CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being twelve and one-half cents per share and at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending Dec. 31st, 1950, payable Jan. 15th, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1950. By order of the Board.

J. WILSON BERRY
President & General Manager

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share has been declared on the Common Shares of the Company, payable February 15th, 1951, to shareholders of record December 29th, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

Winnipeg, Man. December 20, 1950.

W. P. RILEY,
President.

the ups and downs of timbering, which is New Brunswick's leading payroll-maker.

Mining in NB means for the most part coal mining—and the output of the Grand Lake fields is scheduled to grow substantially with the addition of new mechanized equipment during 1950, including Canada's biggest walking-beam dragline. The year produced also potentially important discoveries of lead, silver, zinc, gold and other minerals in the North Shore district.

Fishermen had their best year in history from the standpoint of the value of their catches. Altogether New Brunswick's fish products for 1950 were worth about $21 million—a reflection of the heavy capital investment made in new, modern vessels, processing and packing, cold storage plants, and improvement of distribution.

Tourist Invasion

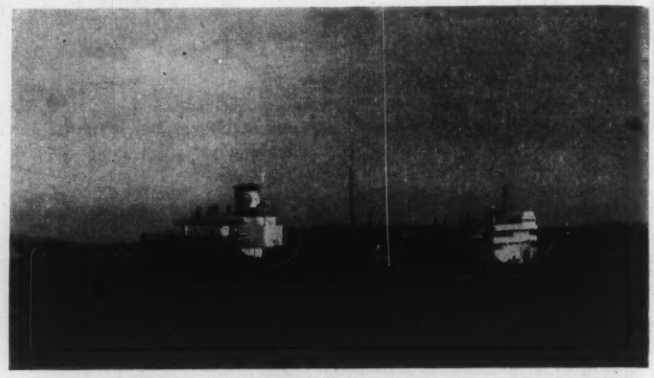
Other highlights of the year included the greatest tourist invasion yet, with more than 500,000 visitors; a good harvest and good prices for farmers, except for many of the potato growers; a stepped-up construction program of new hospitals and new rural regional schools; a series of large hydro-electric expansion projects undertaken by the Provincial Government; and continued high production levels in general manufacturing industries such as foundries, woodworking, shoe, brush, textile and sugar plants.

Saint John has been taking a long stride ahead as a transportation centre. Impressive new harborfront facilities have been opened, including the long Pugsley terminal dock on the east side and the $1,100,000 immigration and passenger building on the west side. The Canadian Pacific liners have re-established Saint John as their Canadian Atlantic winter home, and the Canadian National fleet is encouraged by the reopening of the West Indies market. A few miles from the city a fine new airport is nearing completion.

The outlook is that if New Brunswick can obtain a reasonable share of defence industries—an objective which her business leaders are pressing for vigorously — chronic unemployment lists will vanish completely in 1951.

—CNR

NB FISH: *For 1950, $21 million.*



—CP

BUST-UP

THIS is the 11,000-ton tanker *Esso Rochester's* stern being worked into Halifax harbor after the ship came to grief in a Gulf of St. Lawrence gale. The 250-foot part of the big tanker was hauled from Seven Islands, Que., by the Foundation Maritime tug *Josephine*. The prow foundered following a second gale in the gulf while being towed by the Foundation *Lillian* tug.

INSURANCE

CO-INSURANCE CAUTION

HAVE you a co-insurance clause in your fire insurance policy? If you have, it is important to understand everything that it involves. As the term implies, with a co-insurance clause you and the company act jointly, both take part in the contract, and both undertake to fulfil certain obligations. In effect the insurance company says "we will give you a substantial reduction in your fire insurance premium if you will undertake to keep the amount of your insurance at a certain percentage—80 or more—of the value of your property. If you fail to maintain your insurance at this percentage, it is understood that you will carry your own insurance for the difference between the amount you promised to carry and what you actually have."

Keep Informed

You will see that when this clause is in your policy, you have to keep informed at all times as to the actual value of the property you have insured and then keep your insurance adjusted accordingly. If you fail to do this, you are deliberately assuming part of your insurance risk, and you stand to lose if a fire occurs.

Suppose you bought a building for $20,000. If you took out a policy with a co-insurance clause, it would have to be for at least 80 per cent of $20,000 or for a minimum of $16,000. So long as the value of your building does not go above $20,000, if you have a fire the insurance company will pay 100 per cent of the loss—not 80 per cent—up to $16,000, the total amount of your insurance. If you had a $100 fire, you would get $100 or the damage would be repaired. If the damage amounted to $15,000, you would get the full $15,000, but of course if it totalled $18,000 you could collect only $16,000, the face amount of the policy.

But the position is different if the value of your building increases. Suppose you bought the building for $20,000 five years ago. Today it would be worth, not $20,000, but probably about $37,500; at current building prices, that is the amount it would cost to replace it. Under your fire insurance contract you agreed to keep your insurance up to 80 per cent of the value of the property. Therefore you should be carrying 80 per cent of $37,500 or $30,000 insurance. If you still have only the original $16,000 insurance and a fire occurs, you would collect only $16,000/$30,000ths of any loss. If the loss was $200, although you have a $16,000 policy, the company would pay only $107 and you would have to pay $93. If $10,000 damage were done, you would collect $5,333 and you would have to pay the balance of $4,667 out of your own pocket.

Like fire itself, co-insurance is a good servant but a bad master. Co-insurance gives you a lower fire insurance rate but it brings also a responsibility which, if you shirk it, may bring a serious loss.—*L. D. Millar*

■ In 1949, the Saskatchewan Government bought up the stock and acquired the Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Insurance Company licenced to do business in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Since then, Saskatchewan has sought to have the company's business extended to British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario.

All three provinces turned a cold shoulder to the applications.

Now the Alberta Government has refused to renew Saskatchewan's application to continue in business during 1951 after refusing a previous application to extend the types of insurances sold by the company.

Alberta says the government of one province should not be authorized to carry on a commercial business in another province. BC, Manitoba and Ontario feel the same way.

JOB FOR BRITISH INDUSTRY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

tax proceeds available for investment in private industry.

In other words, the Government, thanks to high taxation, has now become the principal saver in the country. It must find a way of making some of these savings available to private industry, or this goose will cease to lay the golden eggs.

We reach the same conclusion if we look at another aspect of this matter. We cannot be in the forefront, pioneering new commodities and new ways of industrial production, unless we have a ceaseless procession of new firms, rising up to challenge the commodities and the ideas of the old. All established institutions have a natural tendency to ossify. The study of industrial management seeks to find precepts for arresting this process by internal administrative arrangements. But the best check on the old is the challenge of the new. Unless it is possible for new firms to arise and grow within our economy, it will be only a matter of time before stagnation sets in.

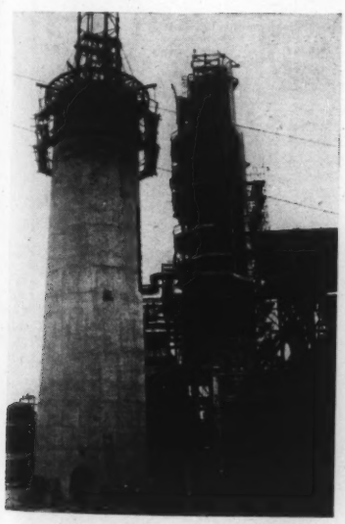
No Research Monopoly

I know that this seems to be contradicted by recent changes in the sources of new inventions. Insofar as new ideas are produced by expensive research in large laboratories, the means of pioneering passes away from the small firm. But I take this only as an additional sphere for action. Since we cannot afford to rely on the established firms maintaining their vitality unless they are challenged by new firms, we must organize research in such a way that its results become available to the small as well as the big. We cannot afford to let industrial research and its results become the monopoly of big private firms. This is why public research institutions, and cooperative industrial research associations, are so important for the health of British industry.

But, as well as access to new knowledge, the small firm needs access to capital. In the nineteenth century a new firm expanded by reinvesting its profits and by attracting wealthy backers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes both these means impossible today. The well-established firm can carry on, and can expand, but not the small firm.

This could be met in two ways. One, which has been suggested from time to time, is that the Government should pay part of the proceeds of taxation to large public investment corporations, which would take the place formerly occupied by the wealthy private backer. This is a good idea.

It is, however, easier to lend public money to well-established firms than to the new and untried. The latter expand by reinvesting profits rather than by outside borrowing. Their problem might be met in another way: by exempting from all taxation profits reinvested in the same business up to a maximum of, say, £100,000. This measure would give negligible relief to the large firm, but it would make an immense difference to the prospects of the small firm expanding, and thus to the health of our economy.



—International

INVESTMENT: *Though discouraged by high taxes, new ventures are still being undertaken in the U.K. Near Southampton, Anglo-American Oil Co. is building the largest oil refinery in Europe. Part of the £37½ million investment is shown in picture above.*

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YOUR TRAVEL AGENT will help you plan. He can tell you all about the frequent TCA flights from Toronto and Montreal by famous 4-engined North Star Skyliners which carry you in restful comfort, with attentive Steward and Stewardess service, cocktails, complimentary meals. He can tell you, too, about the wide choice of accommodation available in these tropic vacation-lands. Ask him or your nearest TCA Office for full information on rates and routes; and drop a note to Dept. M, Trans-Canada Air Lines, Montreal, for your copy of TCA's new 12-page folder on Bermuda and the Caribbean.
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